

# Quark correlations in the Color Glass Condensate: Pauli blocking and the ridge

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**Tolga Altinoluk,<sup>a,b</sup> Nestor Armesto,<sup>c</sup> Guillaume Beuf,<sup>d</sup> Alex Kovner,<sup>e</sup> and Michael Lublinsky<sup>f,e</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>*CENTRA, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Av. Rovisco Pais, P-1049-001 Lisboa, Portugal*

<sup>b</sup>*Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisbon, Portugal*

<sup>c</sup>*Departamento de Física de Partículas and IGFAE, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Galicia-Spain*

<sup>d</sup>*European Centre for Theoretical Studies in Nuclear Physics and Related Areas (ECT\*) and Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Strada delle Tabarelle 286, I-38123 Villazzano (TN), Italy*

<sup>e</sup>*Physics Department, University of Connecticut, 2152 Hillside Road, Storrs, CT 06269, USA*

<sup>f</sup>*Physics Department, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva 84105, Israel*

**ABSTRACT:** We consider, for the first time, correlations between produced quarks in p-A collisions in the framework of the Color Glass Condensate. We find a quark-quark ridge that shows a dip at  $\Delta\eta \sim 2$  relative to the gluon-gluon ridge. The origin of this dip is the short range (in rapidity) Pauli blocking experienced by quarks in the wave function of the incoming projectile. We observe that these correlations, present in the initial state, survive the scattering process. We suggest that this effect may be observable in open charm-open charm correlations at the Large Hadron Collider.

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## 1 Introduction

The ridge correlation observed in p-p collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) has been in the center of interest of the heavy-ion community for several years. First seen in high-multiplicity collisions by the CMS [1] and ATLAS [2] collaborations at the LHC, similar correlations have been subsequently observed by all four large LHC experiments in p-Pb collisions [3], and much more detailed studies of the properties of these correlations are available today. Even more exciting, recently data by ATLAS [4] and CMS [5] suggest the existence of the ridge in p-p events with multiplicities close to those in minimum bias collisions, both at  $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$  and 13 TeV.

Two main lines of explanations are discussed at present. One is based on a collective (hydrodynamic?) behavior of the system produced in the collision [6] in an analogous manner as in heavy-ion collisions. The other one is based on the Color Glass Condensate (CGC) [7–9] framework to describe high-energy Quantum Chromodynamics in a weak coupling but nonperturbative regime. Within the latter, a quantitative description of the data is achieved [10] in the “glasma graph” approach [11, 12] which ascribes the origin of the correlations entirely to the structure of the initial state. Other mechanisms within the CGC framework [13, 14] exist as well (see also other proposals in [15]). Though it is likely that both mechanisms, corresponding to final and initial state effects, are contributing to the correlations (probably in different transverse momentum ranges), the new p-p data mentioned above make the hydrodynamical description somewhat questionable and the possible initial state origin of the correlations more credible.

Within the “glasma graph” approach, we showed recently [16] that the physics underlying this contribution is the Bose enhancement of gluons in the projectile wave function. The effect is long range in rapidity since the CGC wave function is dominated by the rapidity integrated mode of the soft gluon field.

A natural question to ask, never addressed in detail before, is whether quarks (or antiquarks) in the CGC are also subject to correlations. One expects quarks to experience Pauli blocking, and thus the probability to find two identical quarks with the same quantum numbers in the CGC state should be suppressed. Such suppression, if it exists, should be observable experimentally. One anticipates this effect to be significantly smaller than for gluons, since quarks in the CGC wave function are generated only via gluon splitting, and thus their number is  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$  suppressed. This makes quark pair correlation an  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$  effect. Nevertheless, since the relevant coupling constant is not very small, the effect may be observable, and is thus a worthwhile subject of study. This is the aim of the present work.

An interesting question is, in particular, whether the Pauli blocking effect is long range in rapidity or not. The answer is not obvious a priori, since although the quarks themselves are produced via splitting off rapidity invariant gluons, the splitting probability itself depends on the rapidity of the quark and the antiquark. This is one of the questions we want to

study in this paper. As we will show, the Pauli blocking effect is indeed present, but it is short range in rapidity. Another interesting, albeit somewhat technical point, is what is the relevant  $N_c$  dependence. We will find that the suppression of Pauli blocking with respect to Bose enhancement is not  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$  but rather  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 N_c)$ , which is quite moderate for  $\alpha_s \sim 0.2$  and  $N_c = 3$ .

A natural candidate for the observation of such effects is open charm-open charm correlations that are expected to be less gluon-dominated than light hadrons. Data from the LHCb collaboration [17–19] exist on such process. LHCb provides the cross sections but in the forward rapidity region - while our approach is suitable for the central rapidity region, and correlations have not been analyzed until now. These data are currently discussed in the context of single versus multiple parton interactions in collinear and  $k_T$ -factorization, see e.g. [20, 21] and [22] respectively. Another interesting possibility would be the contribution of quark-quark correlations to the difference between the azimuthal correlations of equal and opposite sign charged particles, which have been measured to be of similar magnitude in p-Pb and Pb-Pb collisions at the LHC [23]. Naturally, one would expect Pauli blocking to contribute only to the equal sign charged particle correlations, and decrease them at  $\Delta\phi = 0$ .

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2, we derive the expression for the number of quark pairs in the CGC wave function to lowest order in  $\alpha_s$ . We show that it contains a correlated part which suppresses the number of pairs at like values of transverse momenta - the Pauli blocking contribution. This contribution is short range, in the sense that it decreases as a function of the rapidity difference between the two quarks. However, the natural exponential decrease is tempered by a rather high power of rapidity difference. As a result, this contribution can be sizeable even for significant rapidity separations. In Section 3, we consider the double inclusive quark production in a scattering process. We concentrate on the kinematic regime where the saturation momentum of the target is relatively small, so that the initial state correlations have the best chance of being reflected in the spectrum of particles produced in the final state. We show that the basic features of quark pair correlations in the wave function are indeed preserved by the production process. There are, however, some important differences, which we comment on. Finally, Section 4 contain a short discussion of our results. Details of the calculations are presented in the Appendices.

## 2 Pauli blocking in the projectile wave function

Throughout this paper we will be working in the standard CGC framework. The wave function of the incoming projectile describes the distribution of the soft Weizsäcker-Williams gluons accompanying the valence color charge density  $\rho^a(x_\perp)$ . The production of soft gluons from the valence charges is treated eikonally. The sea quarks are produced in this wave function from the soft gluons by perturbative splitting. This splitting is not eikonal, and full perturbative kinematics is retained in the calculation.

The distribution of the color charge densities will be, for simplicity, taken from the McLerran-Venugopalan [24] model. Again for simplicity, we will assume translational invari-

ance of the projectile wave function in the transverse space. This, as always, will lead to a spurious  $\delta$ -function structure of some of the correlated cross section, which in a realistic case is smeared by the inverse size of the projectile. Additionally, we will be working in the leading  $N_c$  approximation.

## 2.1 Quark contribution to the wave-function

Let  $d^\dagger$  and  $d$  denote quark creation and annihilation operators, while  $\bar{d}^\dagger$  and  $\bar{d}$  are those of the antiquark. Perturbatively the quarks and antiquarks appear in the light-cone wave function of a valence charge either via instantaneous interaction, or via splitting of a soft gluon, see details in Appendix A. The quark-antiquark component of the light cone wave function of a "dressed" color charge density is given by<sup>1</sup>

$$|v\rangle_2^D = (1 - g^4 \kappa_4) |v\rangle + g^2 \int \frac{dp^+ d^2 p dq^+ d^2 q}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ \zeta_{s_1 s_2}^{\gamma\delta}(k^+, p, q, \alpha) d_{\gamma, s_1}^\dagger(q^+, q) \bar{d}_{\delta, s_2}^\dagger(p^+, p) \right] |v\rangle, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $|v\rangle$  denotes a valence state,  $g$  is the Yang-Mills coupling,  $\kappa_4$  is a constant (virtual correction) ensuring the correct normalisation of the dressed state, and  $\gamma, \delta$  are color indices. The value of  $\kappa_4$  is unimportant for us in this paper. We define the longitudinal momentum fraction  $\alpha$  as

$$p^+ = \alpha k^+, \quad q^+ = \bar{\alpha} k^+, \quad \bar{\alpha} = 1 - \alpha. \quad (2.2)$$

The amplitude  $\zeta$  is given by

$$\zeta_{s_1 s_2}^{\gamma\delta}(k^+, p, q, \alpha) = \frac{\tau_{\gamma\delta}^a}{k^+} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \rho^a(k) \phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p, q; \alpha) \quad (2.3)$$

with

$$\phi = \phi^{(1)} + \phi^{(2)}, \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$\phi_{s_1 s_2}^{(1)}(k, p, q; \alpha) = \delta_{s_1 s_2} \frac{2\alpha\bar{\alpha}}{\bar{\alpha}p^2 + \alpha q^2} (2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(k - p - q) \quad (2.5)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{s_1 s_2}^{(2)}(k, p, q; \alpha) &= \frac{1}{k^2 [\bar{\alpha}p^2 + \alpha q^2]} \\ &\times \{ 2\alpha\bar{\alpha}k^2 - (\bar{\alpha}k \cdot p + \alpha k \cdot q) + 2i\sigma^3 k \times p \} (2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(k - p - q). \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

Thus,

$$\phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p, q; \alpha) = \phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p; \alpha) (2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(k - p - q) \quad (2.7)$$

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<sup>1</sup>In addition, the state to this order in perturbation theory contains one-gluon and two-gluon components. We do not indicate those explicitly, as they do not contribute to correlated quark production.

with

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p; \alpha) &= \frac{1}{k^2 [\bar{\alpha} p^2 + \alpha(k-p)^2]} \\ &\times \{4\alpha\bar{\alpha}k^2 - [\bar{\alpha}k \cdot p + \alpha k \cdot (k-p)] + 2i\sigma^3 k \times p\}.\end{aligned}\quad (2.8)$$

The  $\phi^{(1)}$  term comes from the instantaneous interaction, while  $\phi^{(2)}$  from the soft gluon splitting. To probe quark-quark correlations we are interested in the two quark-two antiquark component of the dressed state. We will adopt the same strategy as was used in the glasma graph calculation. That is, we focus on terms enhanced by the charge density in the wave-function. Thus, at the lowest order it is given by

$$\begin{aligned}|v\rangle_4^D &= \text{virtual} + \frac{g^4}{2} \int \frac{dp^+ d^2 p d\bar{p}^+ d^2 \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{dq^+ d^2 q d\bar{q}^+ d^2 \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \\ &\times \left[ \zeta_{s_1 s_2}^{\epsilon\ell}(k^+, p, \bar{p}, \alpha) \zeta_{r_1 r_2}^{\gamma\delta}(\bar{k}^+, q, \bar{q}, \beta) d_{\epsilon, s_1}^\dagger(p^+, p) \bar{d}_{\ell, s_2}^\dagger(\bar{p}^+, \bar{p}) d_{\gamma, r_1}^\dagger(q^+, q) \bar{d}_{\delta, r_2}^\dagger(\bar{q}^+, \bar{q}) \right] |v\rangle.\end{aligned}\quad (2.9)$$

## 2.2 Pauli blocking

Our first order of business is to calculate correlations between the quarks in the CGC wave function. In the next Section, we will see how these correlations translate into correlations between particles produced in a collision.

It is convenient to define

$$\Phi_2(k, p) \equiv \int_0^1 d\alpha \int \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_{s_1 s_2} \phi_{s_1, s_2}(k, p, q; \alpha) \phi_{s_1, s_2}^*(k, p, q; \alpha) \quad (2.10)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_4(k, l, \bar{k}, \bar{l}; p, q) &\equiv \sum_{s_1 s_2, \bar{s}_1, \bar{s}_2} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta}e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha}e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \\ &\times \int \frac{d^2 \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^2} \phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p, \bar{p}; \alpha) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 \bar{s}_2}(\bar{k}, q, \bar{q}; \beta) \phi_{s_1 \bar{s}_2}^*(l, p, \bar{q}; \beta) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 s_2}^*(\bar{l}, q, \bar{p}; \alpha),\end{aligned}\quad (2.11)$$

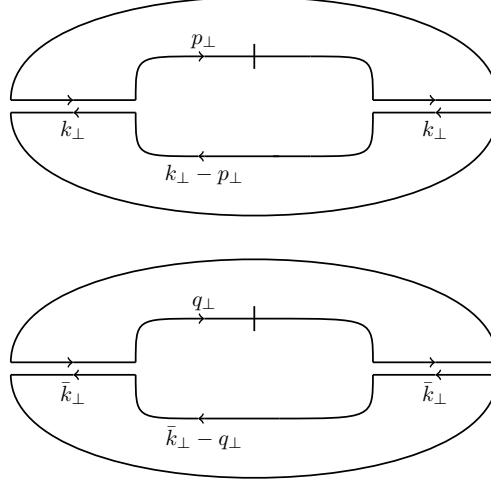
The integrals represent "inclusiveness" over the antiquarks. The integrals over  $\bar{p}$ ,  $\bar{q}$  reduce the number of  $\delta$ -functions to two, so that in general we can write

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_4(k, l, \bar{k}, \bar{l}; p, q) &= \sum_{s_1 s_2, \bar{s}_1, \bar{s}_2} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta}e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha}e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \\ &\times \phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p; \alpha) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 \bar{s}_2}(\bar{k}, q; \beta) \phi_{s_1 \bar{s}_2}^*(\bar{k} - q + p, p; \beta) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 s_2}^*(k + q - p, q; \alpha) \\ &\times (2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(\bar{l} - k - q + p) (2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(l - \bar{k} + q - p).\end{aligned}\quad (2.12)$$

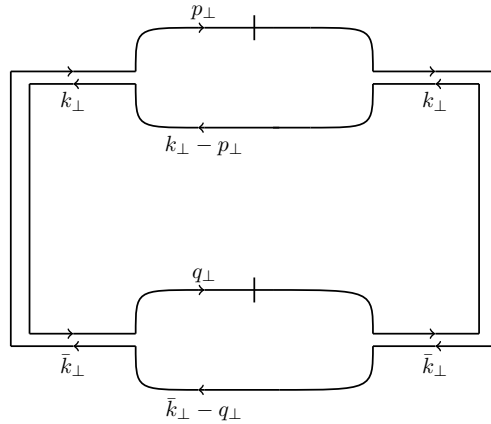
Our aim is to calculate the average of the number of quark pairs in the wave function that is formally defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dN}{d\eta_1 d^2 k_1 d\eta_2 d^2 k_2} &= {}^D_4 \langle v | : d_{\alpha, s_1}^\dagger(k_1^+, k_1) d_{\alpha, s_1}(k_1^+, k_1) \\ &\times d_{\beta, s_2}^\dagger(k_2^+, k_2) d_{\beta, s_2}(k_2^+, k_2) : |v\rangle_4^D, \end{aligned}\quad (2.13)$$

where the normal ordering prescription has been imposed in order to avoid counting twice the same quark. Clearly, this quantity has contributions proportional to both  $\Phi_4$  and  $\Phi_2\Phi_2$ . However, in the large  $N_c$  limit the interesting part of the contribution is given by  $\Phi_4$ . The diagrams that correspond to  $\Phi_2\Phi_2$  yield an uncorrelated contribution which is  $\mathcal{O}(N_c^4)$  and correlated terms  $\mathcal{O}(N_c^2)$ . On the other hand, the leading  $\Phi_4$  term is  $\mathcal{O}(N_c^3)$ , and, thus, dominates the correlations. The  $N_c$  counting of the diagrams originating from  $\Phi_2\Phi_2$  is illustrated on Figures 1, 2 and 3.

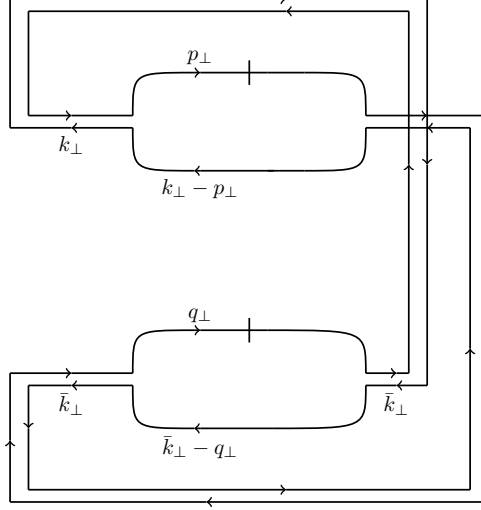


**Figure 1.** The uncorrelated contribution originating from  $\Phi_2^2$ . We work at large  $N_c$  where gluons are represented as double lines, and the short vertical lines indicate that it corresponds to an observed particle. Arrows indicated the color flux while momenta flow from left to right.

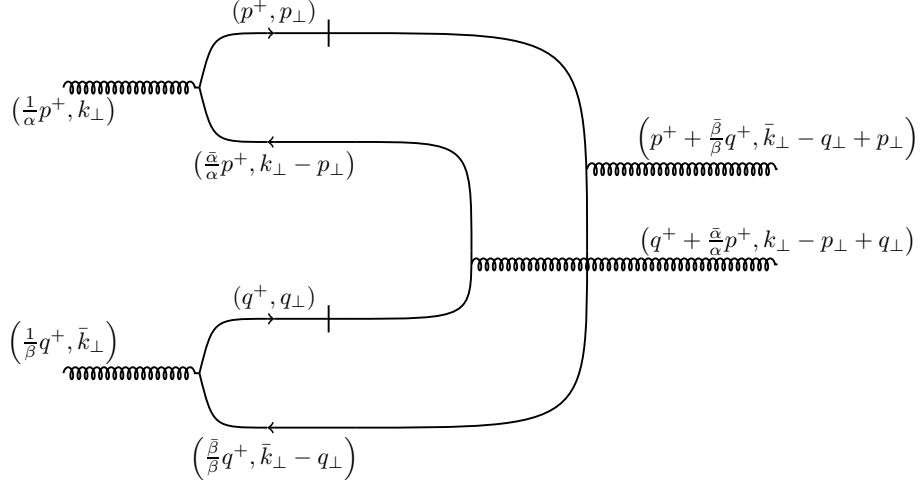


**Figure 2.** The first correlated contribution of order  $N_c^2$  originating from  $\Phi_2^2$ .

We will, from now on, concentrate solely on the leading  $N_c$  contribution and will only consider the diagrams containing  $\Phi_4$ , see Figure 4. The leading  $N_c$  contribution to the



**Figure 3.** The second correlated contribution of order  $N_c^2$  originating from  $\Phi_2^2$ .



**Figure 4.** The basic graph contributing to the correlated quark production in the CGC.

correlated quark pair density in the projectile wave function is given by

$$\left[ (2\pi)^6 \frac{dN^P(p, q; \eta_1, \eta_2)}{d^2p d^2q d\eta_1 d\eta_2} \right]_{\text{correlated}} = -\frac{g^8}{4} \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2\bar{k}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2l}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2\bar{l}}{(2\pi)^2} \left\langle \rho^a(k) \rho^c(\bar{k}) \rho^b(l) \rho^d(\bar{l}) \right\rangle \times \Phi_4(k, l, \bar{k}, \bar{l}; p, q) \text{tr}\{\tau^a \tau^b \tau^c \tau^d\}. \quad (2.14)$$

From this point we will not continue in the most general fashion, but will simplify our expressions using the information about the distribution of color charge density  $\rho$ . For averaging over  $\rho^a$  we assume the McLerran-Venugopalan model [24]. Within this model the correlators of  $\rho$  factorize *à la* Wick into two point correlators. Additionally, we assume translational



invariance of the CGC wave function. This is not an entirely realistic assumption, since such invariance is certainly broken on the scales of the size of the hadron. However, for relatively large transverse momenta the error introduced by this assumption should not be important. Within this framework, the basic contraction is given by

$$\langle \rho^a(k) \rho^b(p) \rangle = (2\pi)^2 \mu^2(k) \delta^{ab} \delta^{(2)}(k+p). \quad (2.15)$$

We take in the following  $\mu^2(k)$  to be approximately constant for large momenta,  $\mu^2(k) = \mu^2$  for  $k^2 > Q_s^2$ , with  $Q_s$  the saturation momentum, and vanishing at small momenta,  $\mu^2(0) = 0$ . The latter condition is equivalent to requiring that only globally color neutral configurations contribute to the hadronic ensemble. The spatial scale of the color neutralization in our ensemble is  $Q_s^{-1}$ . We assume that this vanishing is fast enough to regulate, at least, quadratically divergent integrals by cutting them off at  $Q_s$ .

There are two contractions of  $\rho$  that contribute at large  $N_c$  ( $\propto \mathcal{O}(N_c^3)$ ), see Figures 5 and 6, and a third subleading one ( $\propto \mathcal{O}(N_c)$ ) that is shown in Figure 7. The two leading contractions, to which we restrict hereafter, produce two distinct transverse momentum dependences:

$$\Phi_4^A \propto \delta^{(2)}(p-q) \delta^{(2)}(0), \quad \Phi_4^B \propto \delta^{(2)}(\bar{k}-k-q+p) \delta^{(2)}(0). \quad (2.16)$$

We now consider these two contributions,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_4^A(k, \bar{k}; p, q) \equiv & \sum_{s_1 s_2, \bar{s}_1, \bar{s}_2} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta} e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} (2\pi)^4 \mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \\ & \times \delta^{(2)}(p-q) \delta^{(2)}(0) \phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p; \alpha) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 \bar{s}_2}(\bar{k}, p; \beta) \phi_{s_1 \bar{s}_2}^*(\bar{k}, p; \beta) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 s_2}^*(k, p; \alpha) \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

and

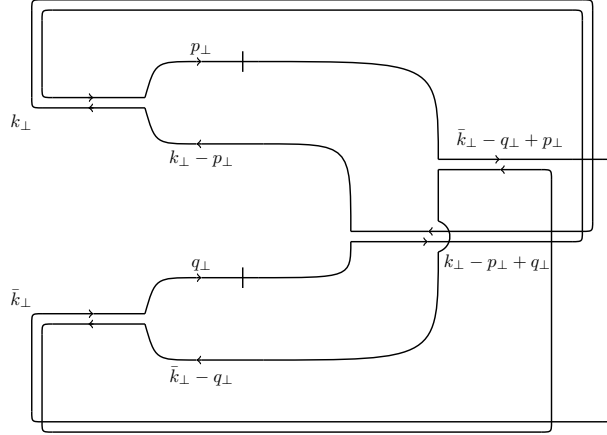
$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_4^B(k, \bar{k}; p, q) \equiv & \sum_{s_1 s_2, \bar{s}_1, \bar{s}_2} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta} e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} (2\pi)^4 \mu^2(k) \mu^2(k+q-p) \\ & \times \delta^{(2)}(\bar{k}-k-q+p) \delta^{(2)}(0) \\ & \times \phi_{s_1 s_2}(k, p; \alpha) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 \bar{s}_2}(k+q-p, q; \beta) \phi_{s_1 \bar{s}_2}^*(k, p; \beta) \phi_{\bar{s}_1 s_2}^*(k+q-p, q; \alpha). \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

In both cases the spin structure becomes simple, and the trace over the spin indices can be taken explicitly. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_4^A(k, \bar{k}; p, q) = & \delta^{(2)}(p-q) \delta^{(2)}(0) \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta} e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \\ & \times \frac{(2\pi)^4 2 \mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k})}{k^4 \bar{k}^4 [\bar{\alpha} p^2 + \alpha(k-p)^2]^2 [\bar{\beta} p^2 + \beta(\bar{k}-p)^2]^2} \\ & \times \left\{ [(4\bar{\alpha}-1)\alpha k^2 - (\bar{\alpha}-\alpha)k \cdot p]^2 + 4[k^2 p^2 - (k \cdot p)^2] \right\} \\ & \times \left\{ [(4\bar{\beta}-1)\beta \bar{k}^2 - (\bar{\beta}-\beta)\bar{k} \cdot p]^2 + 4[\bar{k}^2 p^2 - (\bar{k} \cdot p)^2] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

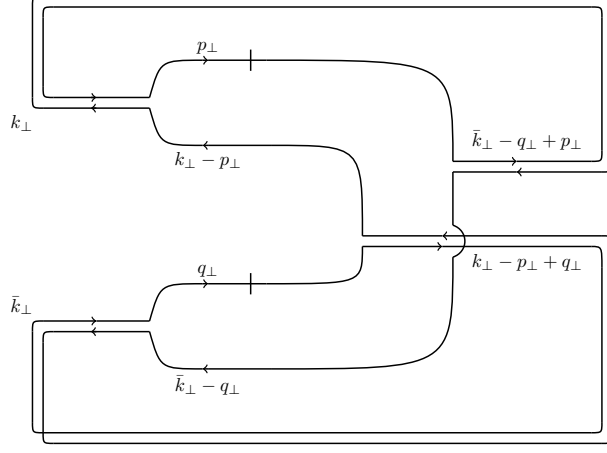
and

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_4^B(k, \bar{k}; p, q) &= \delta^{(2)}(\bar{k} - k - q + p) \delta^{(2)}(0) \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta}e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha}e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \frac{1}{k^4(k + q - p)^4} \\
&\times \frac{(2\pi)^4 2 \mu^2(k) \mu^2(k + q - p)}{[p^2 + \alpha(k^2 - 2k \cdot p)] [p^2 + \beta(k^2 - 2k \cdot p)] [\alpha(k - p)^2 + \bar{\alpha}q^2] [\beta(k - p)^2 + \bar{\beta}q^2]} \\
&\times \left[ 16(k \times p)^2 [q \times (k - p)]^2 \right. \\
&+ 4[q \times (k - p)]^2 \{ \alpha[(4\alpha - 3)k^2 - 2k \cdot p] + k \cdot p \} \{ \beta[(4\beta - 3)k^2 - 2k \cdot p] + k \cdot p \} \\
&- 4(\alpha - \beta)(k \times p)[q \times (k - p)] [(4\alpha + 4\beta - 3)k^2 - 2k \cdot p] \\
&\times \{ (\alpha - \beta)(k - q - p) \cdot (k + q - p) - 4(\alpha\bar{\alpha} - \beta\bar{\beta})(k + q - p)^2 \} \\
&+ [\{ \alpha[(4\alpha - 3)k^2 - 2k \cdot p] + k \cdot p \} \{ \beta[(4\beta - 3)k^2 - 2k \cdot p] + k \cdot p \} + 4(k \times p)^2] \\
&\times \{ \alpha[(k - p) \cdot (k + q - p) - 4\bar{\alpha}(k + q - p)^2] + \bar{\alpha}q \cdot (k + q - p) \} \\
&\times \{ \beta[(k - p) \cdot (k + q - p) - 4\bar{\beta}(k + q - p)^2] + \bar{\beta}q \cdot (k + q - p) \} \left. \right]. \tag{2.20}
\end{aligned}$$

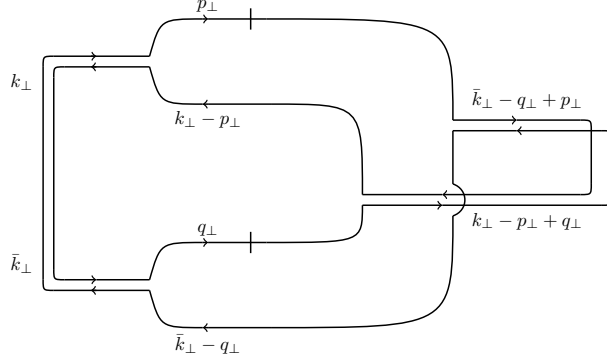


**Figure 5.** The leading order in  $N_c$  source contraction that corresponds to the contribution  $\Phi_4^A$ .

The correlated contribution clearly does not vanish. We will not calculate the integrals involved exactly. However, it is possible in a relatively simple way to estimate the result in the following kinematics. We will take the rapidity difference between the two quarks to be relatively large,  $\eta_1 - \eta_2 \gg 1$ , and the two transverse momenta to be of the same order and much larger than the saturation momentum,  $|p| \sim |q| \gg Q_s$ . This estimate will answer the two basic questions: what is the sign of the correlation and how far in rapidity difference does it extend?



**Figure 6.** The leading order in  $N_c$  source contraction that corresponds to the contribution  $\Phi_4^B$ .



**Figure 7.** The subleading in  $N_c$  source contraction not considered in this paper.

The calculation is presented in Appendix B. The final result is

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ (2\pi)^6 \frac{dN^P(p, q; \eta_1, \eta_2)}{d^2p d^2q d\eta_1 d\eta_2} \right]_{\text{correlated}} \simeq -\frac{S}{(2\pi)^2} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \frac{\mu^4}{p^4 q^4} \frac{g^8}{4} \frac{N_c^3}{4} \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{25\pi^2}{2} q^4 \left[ \eta_1 - \eta_2 + \ln \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right]^2 \delta^{(2)}(q - p) \right. \\
& \left. + \pi \left[ 3 \frac{(p^2 + q^2) [5p^2 q^2 - 3(p \cdot q)^2 - (p^2 + q^2)p \cdot q]}{(q - p)^4} \ln \frac{(p - q)^2}{Q_s^2} + 4(\eta_1 - \eta_2)p \cdot q \right] \right\},
\end{aligned} \tag{2.21}$$

where  $S \equiv (2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(0)$  is proportional to the transverse area of the hadron.

The first thing to note is that the correlated contribution is negative, which conforms to our expectation based on the physics of the Pauli blocking. Second, the correlation is formally short range in rapidity since it decreases exponentially as a function of the rapidity difference. However, the rate of this decrease is tampered by the fourth power of  $\eta_1 - \eta_2$ , so

that in practical terms the correlation may extend fairly far in rapidity. Lastly, we note that the first term in eq. (2.21) is proportional to  $\delta^{(2)}(p - q)$ . The technical reason for it is our assumption of translational invariance of the projectile wave function. The actual width of this  $\delta$ -function-like contribution should be of the order of the transverse size of the projectile. One may, in principle, expect that in the double inclusive quark production the  $\delta$ -function is smeared by the saturation momentum of the target. However, as we will see and briefly discuss in the next Section, this turns out not to be the case.

### 3 Pauli blocking and particle production

In this Section, we calculate the double inclusive quark production in the CGC approach. We concentrate on the linearized approximation which is appropriate to p-p scattering and is the direct analog of the so-called "glasma graph" calculation for gluon production.

#### 3.1 The production cross section

The formal expression for the inclusive quark pair production emission reads

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\eta_1 d^2k_1 d\eta_2 d^2k_2} = \langle 0 | \Omega \hat{S}^\dagger \Omega^\dagger : d_{\alpha,s_1}^\dagger(k_1^+, k_1) d_{\alpha,s_1}(k_1^+, k_1) \times d_{\beta,s_2}^\dagger(k_2^+, k_2) d_{\beta,s_2}(k_2^+, k_2) : \Omega \hat{S} \Omega^\dagger | 0 \rangle. \quad (3.1)$$

Here  $\hat{S}$  is the eikonal  $S$ -matrix operator and  $\Omega$  is the unitary operator which (perturbatively) diagonalizes the QCD Hamiltonian, in the CGC approximation, to the order in  $\alpha_s$  in which the ground state contains two quarks as in eq. (2.9). The explicit form of the operator  $\Omega$  can be found in Appendix C.

Let us define the coordinate space amplitudes:

$$\phi_{s_1,s_2}(x, z, \bar{z}; \alpha) \equiv \int_{k,p,\bar{p}} e^{ik \cdot x + ip \cdot z + i\bar{p} \cdot \bar{z}} \phi_{s_1,s_2}(k, p, \bar{p}; \alpha), \quad (3.2)$$

$$\Phi_2(x, y; z_1, z_2; \bar{z}; k) \equiv \int_0^1 d\alpha \sum_{s_1 s_2} \phi_{s_1,s_2}(x, z_1, \bar{z}; \alpha) \phi_{s_1,s_2}^*(y, z_2, \bar{z}; \alpha) e^{-ik \cdot (z_1 - z_2)} \quad (3.3)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_4(x, y, \bar{x}, \bar{y}; z_1, z_2, \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2; \bar{z}, \bar{w}; k, p) \equiv & \sum_{s_1, s_2, \bar{s}_1, \bar{s}_2} e^{-ik \cdot (z_1 - z_2)} e^{-ip \cdot (\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)} \\ & \times \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta} e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \\ & \times \phi_{s_1,s_2}(x, z_1, \bar{z}; \alpha) \phi_{s_1,\bar{s}_2}^*(y, z_2, \bar{w}; \beta) \phi_{\bar{s}_1,\bar{s}_2}(\bar{x}, \bar{z}_1, \bar{w}; \beta) \phi_{\bar{s}_1,s_2}^*(\bar{y}, \bar{z}_2, \bar{z}; \alpha). \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

In terms of these amplitudes the quark pair production cross section can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\sigma}{d\eta_1 d^2p d\eta_2 d^2q} &= \frac{g^8}{(2\pi)^6} \frac{1}{4} \int_{x,y,\bar{x},\bar{y}} \int_{z_1,z_2,\bar{z}_1,\bar{z}_2,\bar{z},\bar{w}} \frac{1}{2} \langle \rho^a(x) \rho^b(\bar{x}) \rho^c(y) \rho^d(\bar{y}) \rangle \\
&\times \left[ \Phi_2(x, y; z_1, z_2, \bar{z}; p) \Phi_2(\bar{x}, \bar{y}; \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2, \bar{w}; q) \right. \\
&\times \text{tr} \left\{ [\tau^a - S_A^{a\bar{a}}(x) S_F(z_1) \tau^{\bar{a}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{z})] [\tau^c - S_A^{c\bar{c}}(y) S_F(\bar{z}) \tau^{\bar{c}} S_F^\dagger(z_2)] \right\} \\
&\times \text{tr} \left\{ [\tau^b - S_A^{b\bar{b}}(\bar{x}) S_F(\bar{z}_1) \tau^{\bar{b}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{w})] [\tau^d - S_A^{d\bar{d}}(\bar{y}) S_F(\bar{w}) \tau^{\bar{d}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{z}_2)] \right\} \\
&- \Phi_4(x, y, \bar{x}, \bar{y}; z_1, z_2, \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2; \bar{z}, \bar{w}; p, q) \\
&\times \text{tr} \left\{ [\tau^a - S_A^{a\bar{a}}(x) S_F(z_1) \tau^{\bar{a}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{z})] [\tau^c - S_A^{c\bar{c}}(y) S_F(\bar{w}) \tau^{\bar{c}} S_F^\dagger(z_2)] \right. \\
&\times \left. [\tau^b - S_A^{b\bar{b}}(\bar{x}) S_F(\bar{z}_1) \tau^{\bar{b}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{w})] [\tau^d - S_A^{d\bar{d}}(\bar{y}) S_F(\bar{z}) \tau^{\bar{d}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{z}_2)] \right\} \left. \right]. \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

A certain disclaimer is due here. This expression eq. (3.5) is not complete. It does not contain terms associated with the fragmentation of two physical projectile gluons that scatter and split into  $q\bar{q}$  pairs in the final state, corresponding to  $\delta H^{gqq}$  and  $\Omega_{gqq}$ , see Appendices A and C. Including such terms would make the final expressions cumbersome and not very illuminating. We do not believe that these fragmentation contributions can produce correlated pairs, and will thus work with the simplified expression eq. (3.5).

To get a rough idea of the actual magnitude of the correlations predicted by eq. (3.5), we now expand the scattering matrices to leading order in the target color charge density. This approximation is formally the same as employed in the glasma graph calculation of gluon production. Although it misses some effects, in particular due to a possible domain-like structure of the target fields, it does include correlated production due to correlations in the projectile wave function.

The large- $N_c$  counting in eq. (3.5) is identical to that discussed in the previous section. We thus concentrate only on the  $\Phi_4$  term as before. We define  $\Delta$  as

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta^{abcd} &= \text{tr} \left\{ [\tau^a - S_A^{a\bar{a}}(x) S_F(z_1) \tau^{\bar{a}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{z})] [\tau^c - S_A^{c\bar{c}}(y) S_F(\bar{w}) \tau^{\bar{c}} S_F^\dagger(z_2)] \right. \\
&\times \left. [\tau^b - S_A^{b\bar{b}}(\bar{x}) S_F(\bar{z}_1) \tau^{\bar{b}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{w})] [\tau^d - S_A^{d\bar{d}}(\bar{y}) S_F(\bar{z}) \tau^{\bar{d}} S_F^\dagger(\bar{z}_2)] \right\}. \tag{3.6}
\end{aligned}$$

Expanding each of the  $S$ -dependent factors in terms of the target color field  $\alpha$  defined as  $S(x) = \exp\{igt^a \alpha^a(x)\}$ , with  $t^a$  the color matrices in the corresponding representation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta^{abcd} &= g^4 \text{tr} \left[ \left\{ \tau^a \tau^{a'} [\alpha^{a'}(x) - \alpha^{a'}(\bar{z})] - \tau^{a'} \tau^a [\alpha^{a'}(x) - \alpha^{a'}(z_1)] \right\} \right. \\
&\times \left\{ \tau^c \tau^{c'} [\alpha^{c'}(y) - \alpha^{c'}(z_2)] - \tau^{c'} \tau^c [\alpha^{c'}(y) - \alpha^{c'}(\bar{w})] \right\} \\
&\times \left\{ \tau^b \tau^{b'} [\alpha^{b'}(\bar{x}) - \alpha^{b'}(\bar{w})] - \tau^{b'} \tau^b [\alpha^{b'}(\bar{x}) - \alpha^{b'}(\bar{z}_1)] \right\} \\
&\times \left. \left\{ \tau^d \tau^{d'} [\alpha^{d'}(\bar{y}) - \alpha^{d'}(\bar{z}_2)] - \tau^{d'} \tau^d [\alpha^{d'}(\bar{y}) - \alpha^{d'}(\bar{z})] \right\} \right]. \tag{3.7}
\end{aligned}$$

We now consider the projectile and target color charge density contractions. The type A graph in the wave function calculation was obtained by contracting  $\rho^a$  with  $\rho^d$  and  $\rho^b$  with

$\rho^c$ . In order to obtain the leading- $N_c$  contribution to the production cross section with this contraction on the projectile side, we have to contract the color indices with  $\delta^{a'd'}\delta^{b'c'}$ . This structure arises from the contractions of the target color fields and reads, at leading  $N_c$ ,

$$\Delta_A = \frac{g^4 N_c^5}{16} \left\{ \langle [\alpha(x) - \alpha(\bar{z})] \cdot [\alpha(\bar{y}) - \alpha(\bar{z})] + [\alpha(x) - \alpha(z_1)] \cdot [\alpha(\bar{y}) - \alpha(\bar{z}_2)] \rangle \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\times \left\{ \langle [\alpha(\bar{x}) - \alpha(\bar{w})] \cdot [\alpha(y) - \alpha(\bar{w})] + [\alpha(\bar{x}) - \alpha(\bar{z}_1)] \cdot [\alpha(y) - \alpha(z_2)] \rangle \right\}.$$

Analogously, for the type  $B$  contribution we have  $a = c$  and  $b = d$ , and therefore we need  $a' = c'$  and  $b' = d'$  at large  $N_c$ . At leading  $N_c$  this gives

$$\Delta_B = \frac{g^4 N_c^5}{16} \left\{ \langle [\alpha(x) - \alpha(\bar{z})] \cdot [\alpha(y) - \alpha(\bar{w})] + [\alpha(x) - \alpha(z_1)] \cdot [\alpha(y) - \alpha(z_2)] \rangle \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\times \left\{ \langle [\alpha(\bar{x}) - \alpha(\bar{w})] \cdot [\alpha(\bar{y}) - \alpha(\bar{z})] + [\alpha(\bar{x}) - \alpha(\bar{z}_1)] \cdot [\alpha(\bar{y}) - \alpha(\bar{z}_2)] \rangle \right\}.$$

Note that the term  $\Delta^{acbd}$  that enters eq. (3.5) is the sum of two different contractions that can be written as

$$\Delta^{acbd} = \delta^{ad}\delta^{cb}\Delta_A + \delta^{ac}\delta^{bd}\Delta_B, \quad (3.10)$$

where the contributions  $\Delta_A$  and  $\Delta_B$  implicitly include the target side contractions as explained above. The expressions for  $\Delta_A$  and  $\Delta_B$  have a fairly simple structure. In particular, we can combine the factors  $\Delta_B$  and  $\Delta_A$  that come from the expansion of the  $S$ -matrix with the rest of the expression. This can be done by inspection. Let us define the following quantities:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(k, l, p; \alpha) &\equiv [\phi(k + l, p; \alpha) - \phi(k, p - l; \alpha)], \\ \Psi(k, l, p, \bar{p}; \alpha) &\equiv \Psi(k, l, p; \alpha)(2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(\bar{p} - k - l + p), \\ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; \alpha) &\equiv [\phi(k + l, p; \alpha) - \phi(k, p; \alpha)], \\ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, \bar{p}; \alpha) &\equiv \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; \alpha)(2\pi)^2 \delta^{(2)}(\bar{p} - k - l + p). \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

We can write the  $A$ -type contribution to the cross section as

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -\frac{g^{12} N_c^5}{16} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta}e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha}e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \bar{k}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 l}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \bar{l}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^2} \\ &\times \frac{(\mu^2(k)\mu^2(\bar{k})\lambda^2(l)\lambda^2(\bar{l}))}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \text{tr} \left\{ \left[ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, \bar{p}; \alpha) \bar{\Psi}^*(k, l, q, \bar{p}; \alpha) + \Psi(k, l, p, \bar{p}; \alpha) \Psi^*(k, l, q, \bar{p}; \alpha) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \times \left[ \bar{\Psi}(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q, \bar{q}; \beta) \bar{\Psi}^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, p, \bar{q}; \beta) + \Psi(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q, \bar{q}; \beta) \Psi^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, p, \bar{q}; \beta) \right] \Big\} \\ &= -\delta^{(2)}(0)\delta^{(2)}(p - q) \frac{g^{12} N_c^5}{16} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta}e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha}e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \\ &\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^2 k d^2 \bar{k} d^2 l d^2 \bar{l} \frac{\mu^2(k)\mu^2(\bar{k})\lambda^2(l)\lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \\ &\times \text{tr} \left\{ \left[ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; \alpha) \bar{\Psi}^*(k, l, p; \alpha) + \Psi(k, l, p; \alpha) \Psi^*(k, l, p; \alpha) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \times \left[ \bar{\Psi}(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, p; \beta) \bar{\Psi}^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, p; \beta) + \Psi(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, p; \beta) \Psi^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, p; \beta) \right] \Big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

Analogously, for the  $B$ -type we have

$$\begin{aligned}
B &= -\frac{g^{12}N_c^5}{16} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta}e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha}e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2\bar{k}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2l}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2\bar{l}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2\bar{p}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2\bar{q}}{(2\pi)^2} \\
&\times \frac{\mu^2(k)\mu^2(\bar{k})\lambda^2(l)\lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4\bar{l}^4} \text{tr} \left\{ \left[ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, \bar{p}; \alpha) \bar{\Psi}^*(k, l, p, \bar{q}; \beta) + \Psi(k, l, p, \bar{p}; \alpha) \Psi^*(k, l, p, \bar{q}; \beta) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \times \left[ \bar{\Psi}(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q, \bar{q}; \beta) \bar{\Psi}^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q, \bar{p}; \alpha) + \Psi(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q, \bar{q}; \beta) \Psi^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q, \bar{p}; \alpha) \right] \left. \right\}, \\
&= -\delta^{(2)}(0) \frac{g^{12}N_c^5}{16} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{(\beta + \bar{\beta}e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2})(\alpha + \bar{\alpha}e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1})} \\
&\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^2k d^2\bar{k} d^2l d^2\bar{l} \frac{\mu^2(k)\mu^2(\bar{k})\lambda^2(l)\lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4\bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k + l - p - \bar{k} - \bar{l} + q) \\
&\times \text{tr} \left\{ \left[ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; \alpha) \bar{\Psi}^*(k, l, p; \beta) + \Psi(k, l, p; \alpha) \Psi^*(k, l, p; \beta) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \times \left[ \bar{\Psi}(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; \beta) \bar{\Psi}^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; \alpha) + \Psi(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; \beta) \Psi^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; \alpha) \right] \left. \right\}. \tag{3.13}
\end{aligned}$$

In both equations  $\text{tr}$  denotes the spin trace. Besides, we have used that

$$\alpha^a(x) = \frac{1}{\nabla^2}(x, y) \rho_T^a(y), \quad \langle \rho_T^a(k) \rho_T^b(p) \rangle = (2\pi)^2 \lambda^2(k) \delta^{ab} \delta^{(2)}(k + p). \tag{3.14}$$

The second equality corresponds to the McLerran-Venugolapan model to contract the color charge densities of the target.

Note that the  $A$ -type contribution to pair production cross section has the  $\delta^{(2)}(p - q)$  structure, just like the quark pair density in the wave function. This is somewhat surprising, since one may expect any sharp maximum in a distribution in the projectile wave function to be smeared by a momentum transfer from the target. However, in the present case one is dealing with a wave function and final states with four particles - two quarks and two antiquarks. It is possible to produce the two quarks without changing their momenta by scattering the antiquarks out of the incoming wave function. We believe that this is the reason why the  $\delta$ -function is not smeared in the scattering process. Of course, as stressed above, if we take into account the finite size of the incoming projectile, this  $\delta$ -function will be smeared on the scale of the inverse proton radius. Note that this contribution is not due to the Hanbury-Brown-Twiss (HBT) effect, so the radius of the proton would be reflected in the final state radiation without the HBT effect.

### 3.2 The estimates

Like in the previous Section, we now estimate the correlated contribution to production for  $\eta_1 - \eta_2 \gg 1$ . We will consider the situation when the saturation momentum of the target is smaller than that of the projectile,  $Q_T < Q_s$ . This is the regime where the correlations existing in the wave function of the projectile are not strongly distorted by the momentum transfer from the target. We thus expect these correlations to be reflected in quark pair production.

The calculations are performed in Appendix D. There is one interesting element in these calculations which was not present in the calculations in the previous section. To understand it, consider the explicit expressions for the amplitudes which enter eqs. (3.12,3.13) at large rapidity separations:

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; 0) &= -\frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{p^2(k+l)^2} + \frac{k \cdot p}{p^2 k^2} + 2i\sigma^3 \left\{ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{p^2(k+l)^2} - \frac{k \times p}{p^2 k^2} \right\}, \\
\bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; 1) &= -\frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2(k+l-p)^2} + \frac{k \cdot (k-p)}{k^2(k-p)^2} \\
&\quad - 2i\sigma^3 \left\{ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2(k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k-p)}{k^2(k-p)^2} \right\}, \\
\Psi(k, l, p; 0) &= -\frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{p^2(k+l)^2} + \frac{k \cdot (p-l)}{(p-l)^2 k^2} + 2i\sigma^3 \left\{ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{p^2(k+l)^2} - \frac{k \times (p-l)}{(p-l)^2 k^2} \right\}, \\
\Psi(k, l, p; 1) &= -\frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2(k+l-p)^2} + \frac{k \cdot (k+l-p)}{k^2(k+l-p)^2} \\
&\quad - 2i\sigma^3 \left\{ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2(k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k+l-p)}{k^2(k+l-p)^2} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

These expressions have several poles which give significant contributions upon momentum integrations. The poles at  $k = 0$  and  $l = 0$  are regulated by the vanishing of  $\mu^2(0)$  and  $\lambda^2(0)$  respectively. However, clearly the divergence at  $k+l = 0$  cannot be regulated by prescribing the behavior of  $\mu^2$  or  $\lambda^2$ . The reason for the appearance of this divergence is quite clear. As explained above, requiring the vanishing of  $\mu^2(k^2 < Q_s^2)$  is equivalent to a condition of global color neutrality of the projectile on transverse distance scales larger than  $Q_s^{-1}$ . The same goes for the target. However, our eikonal scattering process is equivalent to double gluon exchange in the amplitude without restriction of color neutrality. Thus, after the scattering, the valence charge of the wave function is not color neutral anymore. Such scattered colored projectile, when reconstituting its dressed wave function, emits gluons with the perturbative spectrum in the infrared (IR) which does not know about the color neutrality of the original projectile. This perturbative Weizsäcker-Williams field of the colored outgoing projectile is the origin of the pole at  $k+l = 0$ . It is clear, therefore, that the existence of finite  $Q_s$  cannot regulate this divergence and it can only be regulated by genuine nonperturbative effects at the nonperturbative IR scale  $\Lambda \sim \Lambda_{QCD}$ . Since the divergence is only logarithmic, the sensitivity to the IR is not too bad, and we will simply cut off this divergence at  $\Lambda$  by hand.

The results of the explicit calculation in Appendix D are the following: for the  $A$ -type contribution,

$$A = -\frac{S}{4(2\pi)^2} \frac{50\pi^4 g^{12} N_c^5}{(2\pi)^4 16} \frac{\mu^4}{Q_s^4} \frac{\lambda^4}{Q_T^4} \frac{Q_s^2 Q_T^2}{p^4} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \ln \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^4}{Q_T^2 \Lambda^2} \delta^{(2)}(q-p). \tag{3.16}$$

The calculation for the  $B$ -type contribution is rather more lengthy. In Appendix D we present the calculation of all four terms keeping the leading logarithmic contributions and



our final result for the  $B$ -type terms reads

$$B = -\frac{S}{4(2\pi)^2} \frac{g^{12} N_c^5}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{9\pi^3}{p^4 q^4} \left\{ \frac{2(p^2 + q^2)^2 + p^2 q^2}{(p - q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p - q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{q^2}{Q_s^2} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right] \right\} \\ \times \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \mu^4 \lambda^4 e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2. \quad (3.17)$$

Thus, our final result in the regime  $p \sim q \sim p - q \gg Q_s \gg Q_T \gg \Lambda$  is

$$\left[ (2\pi)^6 \frac{d\sigma}{d^2 p d^2 q d\eta_1 d\eta_2} \right]_{\text{correlated}} = -\frac{S}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{g^{12} N_c^5}{4(2\pi)^4} \frac{\mu^4 \lambda^4}{Q_s^2 Q_T^2} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \frac{\pi^3}{p^4} \\ \times \left\{ \frac{50\pi}{16} \ln \left( \frac{Q_s^4}{Q_T^2 \Lambda^2} \right) \delta^{(2)}(q - p) + \frac{9Q_s^2}{q^4} \left[ \frac{2(p^2 + q^2)^2 + p^2 q^2}{(p - q)^4} \right] \ln \left[ \frac{(p - q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{9Q_s^2}{2q^4} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{q^2}{Q_s^2} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right] \right\}. \quad (3.18)$$

If we define in the standard way  $Q_s^2 = g^4 \mu^2$ ,  $Q_T^2 = g^4 \lambda^2$ , our final result can be written as

$$\left[ (2\pi)^6 \frac{d\sigma}{d^2 p d^2 q d\eta_1 d\eta_2} \right]_{\text{correlated}} = -\frac{S}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{N_c^5}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{Q_s^2 Q_T^2}{4g^4} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \frac{\pi^3}{p^4} \\ \times \left\{ \frac{50\pi}{16} \ln \left( \frac{Q_s^4}{Q_T^2 \Lambda^2} \right) \delta^{(2)}(q - p) + \frac{9Q_s^2}{q^4} \left[ \frac{2(p^2 + q^2)^2 + p^2 q^2}{(p - q)^4} \right] \ln \left[ \frac{(p - q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{9Q_s^2}{2q^4} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{q^2}{Q_s^2} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right] \right\}. \quad (3.19)$$

The  $\delta$ -function in the first term is an artefact of our use of the translationally invariant approximation for the projectile proton wave function. In a more careful treatment we expect it to be smeared over the scale of the inverse proton size.

Our result for particle production eq. (3.18) has a similar structure to the pair density in the projectile wave function eq. (2.21). However, it has some significant differences. The first thing to note is that, although eq. (2.21) at large  $\Delta\eta \equiv \eta_1 - \eta_2$  has an enhancement factor  $(\Delta\eta)^4$ , the production cross section eq. (3.18) has only a factor  $(\Delta\eta)^2$ . The second important difference is that the decrease at large transverse momentum is faster for the production cross section. The second contribution in eq. (3.18) has the overall power  $p^{-8}$ , as opposed to  $p^{-6}$  in eq. (2.21). The first,  $\delta$ -function term has the same power dependence  $p^{-4}$ , but the prefactor in eq. (3.18) is proportional to  $\mu^2 \lambda^2$ , as opposed to  $\mu^4$  in eq. (2.21). These general features are quite expected, since the number of correlated pairs produced in the final state has to be smaller than the number of pairs present in the incoming wave function. Recall that, similarly, the single inclusive particle production decreases at large momentum as  $p^{-4}$ , while the number of partons in the wave function decreases only as  $p^{-2}$ . In this sense, our results are consistent with expectations.

## 4 Conclusions

In this paper we calculate, for the first time, quark-quark correlated production in the CGC approach. We find that there is a depletion of pair production at like transverse momenta due to the Pauli blocking effect. A parallel quantum statistics effect for gluons, the Bose enhancement, was discussed previously in connection to the ridge correlation.

In contradistinction with the Bose enhancement for gluons, Pauli blocking is short range in rapidity. The effect decays exponentially with the rapidity difference between the two produced quarks. This exponential decrease, however, is tempered somewhat by a factor quadratic in the rapidity difference, resulting in a dip at  $\Delta\eta \sim 2$ . Besides, the effect turns out to be parametrically  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 N_c)$  relative to gluon-gluon correlations, which for realistic values of  $\alpha_s \sim 0.2$  and  $N_c = 3$  results in a mild suppression factor. Thus, it is possible that the effect is big enough to be observable.

It would be extremely interesting to devise a measurement which could separate the part of the particle production which originates predominantly from the quarks in the wave function. One possibility that comes to mind would be to measure open charm-open charm correlations. The two charmed hadrons in the final state are more likely to originate from the charm component in the incoming hadron wave function rather than from hadronization of gluons. It is thus likely that the weight of the Pauli blocking effect in such an observable is more significant than for unidentified charged particles. Whether it is possible to separate this short range in rapidity effect from the jet fragmentation contribution is another important question. Although the nature of the two effects is very distinct, it may be experimentally challenging to distinguish between the two. Similar considerations hold for the difference between the azimuthal correlations of equal and opposite sign charged particles.

Even though the measurement of the Pauli correlations may require a considerable effort, to our mind this effort is well worth making. Given that our knowledge of the hadronic wave function is rather rudimentary, this seems to be a very interesting opportunity to probe its structure well beyond the average observables that determine parton density functions, transverse momentum distributions and generalized parton densities.

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## A Appendix A: Light Cone Hamiltonian

In this Appendix we present the Light Cone Hamiltonian calculation of the dressed perturbative state used in Section 2. In our notation, the light-cone components of four-vectors read  $p^\mu \equiv (p^+, p^-, p)$ , so  $p$  represents the transverse momentum.

The free part of the Light Cone Hamiltonian (LCH, see [25]) is

$$H_0 = \int_{k^+ > 0} \frac{dk^+}{2\pi} \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{k^2}{2k^+} a_i^{\dagger a}(k^+, k) a_i^a(k^+, k) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$+ \sum_s \int_{p^+ > 0} \frac{dp^+ d^2p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{p^2}{2p^+} \left[ d_{\alpha s}^\dagger(p^+, p) d_{\alpha s}(p^+, p) + \bar{d}_{\alpha s}^\dagger(p^+, p) \bar{d}_{\alpha s}(p^+, p) \right],$$

where  $a, a^\dagger$  are gluon annihilation and creation operators,  $a$  and  $\alpha$  are color indices in the adjoint and fundamental representations, respectively, and  $i$  and  $s$  polarisation and helicity. This defines the standard free dispersion relations:

$$E_g = k^- = \frac{k^2}{2k^+}, \quad E_q = p^- = \frac{p^2}{2p^+}. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

To zeroth order the vacuum of the LCH is simply the zero energy Fock space vacuum of the operators  $a, d$  and  $\bar{d}$ :

$$a_q|0\rangle = 0, \quad d_p|0\rangle = 0, \quad \bar{d}_p|0\rangle = 0, \quad E_0 = 0.$$

The normalized one-particle states to zeroth order are

$$|k^+, k, a, i\rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} a_i^{\dagger a}(k^+, k) |0\rangle,$$

$$\langle k_1^+, k_1, a, i | k_2^+, k_2, b, j \rangle = \delta^{ab} \delta_{ij} \delta^{(2)}(k_1 - k_2) \delta(k_1^+ - k_2^+),$$

$$|p^+, p, \alpha, s\rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} d_{\alpha, s}^\dagger(p^+, p) |0\rangle,$$

$$\langle p_1^+, p_1, \alpha, s_1 | p_2^+, p_2, \beta, s_2 \rangle = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{s_1 s_2} \delta^{(2)}(p_1 - p_2) \delta(p_1^+ - p_2^+). \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The full Hamiltonian contains several types of perturbations,

$$\delta H = \delta H^\rho + \delta H^{gqq} + \dots$$

By  $\dots$  we denote terms that include the soft gluon sector, which is of no relevance for the present work.  $\rho$  denotes the color density of the background field.

### Interaction with the background field

Recall that we are interested in approximate eigenstates of the Hamiltonian in the presence of the background color charge density due to valence partons. The interaction with the background charge is comprised of three terms

$$\delta H^\rho = \delta H^{\rho g} + \delta H^{\rho qq} + \delta H^{\rho gg}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The last term is of no interest to us since it does not involve quarks. The remaining ones are

$$\delta H^{\rho g} = \int_0^\infty \frac{dk^+}{2\pi} \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{g k_i}{\sqrt{2} |k^+|^{3/2}} \left[ a_i^{\dagger a}(k^+, k) \rho^a(-k) + a_i^a(k^+, k) \rho^a(k) \right], \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$\delta H^{\rho qq} = \sum_s \int \frac{dk^+ d^2 k dp^+ d^2 p}{(2\pi)^6} \frac{g^2}{(k^+)^2} \left[ d_{\alpha s}^{\dagger}(p^+, p) \tau_{\alpha\beta}^a \bar{d}_{\beta s}^{\dagger}(k^+ - p^+, k - p) \rho^a(-k) + h.c. \right]. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Here  $\rho$  is a charge density operator, corresponding to the valence or hard degrees of freedom and depending only on transverse coordinates, and  $\tau_{\alpha\beta}^a$  the color matrices in the fundamental representation. These charges satisfy the  $SU(N)$  algebra:

$$[\rho^a(x), \rho^b(y)] = i f^{abc} \rho^c(x) \delta^{(2)}(x - y), \quad [\rho^a(k), \rho^b(p)] = i f^{abc} \rho^c(k + p). \quad (\text{A.7})$$

### Quark-gluon interaction

The quark-gluon interaction responsible for quark production reads

$$\delta H^{gqq} = g \tau_{\alpha\beta}^a \sum_{s_1, s_2} \int \frac{dp^+ d^2 p dk^+ d^2 k}{2^{3/2} (2\pi)^6 (k^+)^{1/2}} \theta(k^+ - p^+) \Gamma_{s_1 s_2}^i(k^+, k, p^+, p) \times \left[ a_i^a(k^+, k) d_{\alpha, s_1}^{\dagger}(p^+, p) \bar{d}_{\beta, s_2}^{\dagger}(k^+ - p^+, k - p) + h.c. \right], \quad (\text{A.8})$$

with the vertex  $\Gamma^i$  defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{s_1 s_2}^i(k^+, k, p^+, p) &= \chi_{s_2}^{\dagger} \left[ 2 \frac{k_i}{k^+} - \frac{\sigma \cdot p}{p^+} \sigma^i - \sigma^i \frac{\sigma \cdot (k - p)}{(k^+ - p^+)} \right] \chi_{s_1} \\ &= \chi_{s_2}^{\dagger} \left[ 2 \frac{k_i}{k^+} - \left( \frac{p_i}{p^+} + \frac{k_i - p_i}{k^+ - p^+} \right) + i \epsilon^{im} \sigma^3 \left( \frac{p_m}{p^+} - \frac{k_m - p_m}{k^+ - p^+} \right) \right] \chi_{s_1} \\ &= \delta_{s_1 s_2} \left[ 2 \frac{k_i}{k^+} - \left( \frac{p_i}{p^+} + \frac{k_i - p_i}{k^+ - p^+} \right) + 2i s_1 \epsilon^{im} \left( \frac{p_m}{p^+} - \frac{k_m - p_m}{k^+ - p^+} \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

and the spinors  $\chi_{s=1/2} = (1, 0)$  and  $\chi_{s=-1/2} = (0, 1)$  satisfying

$$\chi_{s_1}^{\dagger} \mathbf{1} \chi_{s_2} = \delta_{s_1 s_2}, \quad \chi_{s_1}^{\dagger} \sigma^3 \chi_{s_2} = 2 s_1 \delta_{s_1 s_2}. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

### A.1 Matrix elements

In order to calculate the perturbative wave function one needs the following matrix elements:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g | \delta H^{\rho g} | 0 \rangle &= \frac{\langle 0 | a_i^a(k^+, k) \delta H^{\rho g} | 0 \rangle}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} = \frac{g k_i}{4\pi^{3/2} |k^+|^{3/2}} \rho^a(-k), \quad (\text{A.11}) \\ \langle q \bar{q} | \delta H^{\rho qq} | 0 \rangle &= \frac{\langle 0 | d_{\alpha s_1}(q^+, q) \bar{d}_{\beta s_2}(p^+, p) \delta H^{\rho qq} | 0 \rangle}{(2\pi)^3} = \frac{g^2 \tau_{\alpha\beta}^a}{(2\pi)^3 (p^+ + q^+)^2} \rho^a(-p - q) \delta_{s_1 s_2}, \\ \langle q \bar{q} | \delta H^{gqq} | g \rangle &= \frac{\langle 0 | d_{\alpha s_1}(p^+, p) \bar{d}_{\beta s_2}(q^+, q) \delta H^g a_i^{\dagger}(k^+, k) | 0 \rangle}{(2\pi)^{9/2}} \\ &= g \tau_{\alpha\beta}^a \frac{\Gamma_{s_1 s_2}^i(k^+, k, p^+, p)}{8\pi^{3/2} (k^+)^{1/2}} \delta^{(2)}(p + q - k) \delta(p^+ + q^+ - k^+). \end{aligned}$$

With these matrix elements, using the standard perturbation theory we obtain the wave functions, Equations (2.1,2.9)

## B Appendix B: Estimate of the pair density in the wave function

In this Appendix we present the details of the calculation of the quark pair density in the CGC wave function discussed in Section 2.

Consider first  $\Phi_4^A$ :

$$\Phi_4^A(p, q) \simeq \delta^{(2)}(p - q) \delta^{(2)}(0) e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{\alpha \bar{\beta}} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \bar{k}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{(2\pi)^2 \mu^2(k) (2\pi)^2 \mu^2(\bar{k})}{k^4 \bar{k}^4} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

$$\times \frac{2\{(k \cdot p)^2 + 4[k^2 p^2 - (k \cdot p)^2]\} \{[\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k} - p)]^2 + 4[\bar{k}^2 p^2 - (\bar{k} \cdot p)^2]\}}{p^4 (\bar{k} - p)^4}.$$

The integral naively is quite badly divergent. Let us understand what regulates the divergencies:

- The  $\alpha$  integral. This logarithmically divergent integral is clearly regulated at  $\alpha \sim e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1}$ . Thus it yields a factor  $\eta_1 - \eta_2$ .
- The  $\beta$  integral is clearly regulated at  $\bar{\beta} \sim e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1}$ , and results in an identical factor  $\eta_1 - \eta_2$ .
- The  $\bar{k}$  integral

$$I_{\bar{k}} = \int d^2 \bar{k} \frac{\mu^2(\bar{k})}{\bar{k}^4 (\bar{k} - p)^4} \{[\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k} - p)]^2 + 4[\bar{k}^2 p^2 - (\bar{k} \cdot p)^2]\}.$$

This diverges logarithmically at  $\bar{k} = p$  and  $\bar{k} = 0$ . As it is clear from eq. (2.19), the divergence at  $\bar{k} = p$  is regulated at  $(\bar{k} - p)^2 \sim \bar{\beta} p^2 \sim e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} p^2$ . It is cut off in the ultraviolet (UV) by the values  $(\bar{k} - p)^2 \sim p^2$ . Thus the "pole" at  $\bar{k} - p = 0$  in actual fact gives the contribution to the integral of order

$$I_{\bar{k}}^1 \simeq \frac{5\pi}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{p^2} \ln \frac{p^2}{e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} p^2} = \frac{5\pi}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{p^2} (\eta_1 - \eta_2),$$

where the numerical factor follows from the angular integration in the terms involving  $\bar{k} \cdot p$ . The pole at  $\bar{k} = 0$  is regulated by vanishing of  $\mu^2(0)$  and is cut off at  $\bar{k}^2 = Q_s^2$ . In the UV the integral is cut off at  $\bar{k}^2 \sim p^2$ . Then this pole contributes

$$I_{\bar{k}}^2 \simeq \frac{5\pi}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{p^2} \ln \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2},$$

so that the total result is

$$I_{\bar{k}} \simeq \frac{5\pi}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{p^2} \left( \eta_1 - \eta_2 + \ln \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right).$$

- The  $k$  integral

$$I_k = \int d^2 k \frac{\mu^2(k)}{p^4 k^4} \{(k \cdot p)^2 + 4[k^2 p^2 - (k \cdot p)^2]\}.$$

This diverges at  $k \rightarrow 0$  and  $k \rightarrow \infty$ . The IR divergence is again regulated by  $Q_s$ , while the UV divergence, as is clear from eq.(2.19) is regulated at  $k^2 \sim \frac{1}{\alpha} p^2 \sim e^{\eta_1 - \eta_2} p^2$ . With the same angular integral as before, we find

$$I_k \simeq \frac{5\pi}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{p^2} \left( \eta_1 - \eta_2 + \ln \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right).$$

Overall, we find that, to leading logarithmic accuracy at large  $\eta_1 - \eta_2$ ,

$$\Phi_4^A(p, q) \simeq \frac{25\pi^2}{2} \delta^{(2)}(p - q) \delta^{(2)}(0) e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} \frac{\mu^4}{p^4} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \left[ \eta_1 - \eta_2 + \ln \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right]^2. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Interestingly, although the correlation decreases with rapidity, the exponential decrease is dampened by the fourth power of the rapidity difference. It therefore could be numerically quite significant up to relatively large rapidity differences.

Now let us consider the  $\Phi_4^B$  term. In the same kinematic regime, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_4^B(p, q) \simeq & 2 \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \bar{k}}{(2\pi)^2} \delta^{(2)}(0) \delta^{(2)}(\bar{k} - k - q + p) e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} \\ & \times \int \frac{d\alpha d\beta}{\alpha \bar{\beta}} \frac{(2\pi)^2 \mu^2(k) (2\pi)^2 \mu^2(k + q - p)}{k^4 (k + q - p)^4 p^2 q^2 (k - p)^4} \left\{ [k^2 (k \cdot p + 4p^2) - 5(k \cdot p)^2] \right. \\ & \times [(k + q - p)^2 [(k + q - p) \cdot q + 4q^2] - 5[(k + q - p) \cdot q]^2] \\ & - 4(2k \cdot p - k^2)[(k + q - p) \cdot (k - q - p)] \\ & \left. \times \left\{ [k \cdot (k - p)][p \cdot q] - [k \cdot q][p \cdot (k - p)] \right\} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

The difference now is that there is only one integral over  $k$ . This integral gets contributions from three poles:  $k = 0$ ,  $p - q$ ,  $p$ . The first two are regulated by the appropriate  $\mu^2$ , while the last one, as before, is regulated by the denominator at  $(k - p)^2 \sim e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} \max(p^2, q^2)$ . In the UV all the integrals are regulated by a scale of order  $p - q$ . The contributions of the first two poles give

$$3\pi e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \mu^4 \frac{(p^2 + q^2) [5p^2 q^2 - 3(p \cdot q)^2 - (p^2 + q^2)p \cdot q]}{q^4 p^4 (q - p)^4} \ln \frac{(p - q)^2}{Q_s^2}.$$

The third pole gives

$$4\pi e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^3 \mu^4 \frac{p \cdot q}{p^4 q^4}.$$

Thus, finally,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_4^B(p, q) \simeq & \delta^{(2)}(0) e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \frac{\pi \mu^4}{p^4 q^4} \left[ 3 \frac{(p^2 + q^2) [5p^2 q^2 - 3(p \cdot q)^2 - (p^2 + q^2)p \cdot q]}{(q - p)^4} \right. \\ & \left. \times \ln \frac{(p - q)^2}{Q_s^2} + 4(\eta_1 - \eta_2) p \cdot q \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

Putting together eq. (B.2) and eq. (B.4) gives eq. (2.21).

## C Appendix C: The diagonalizing operator $\Omega$

To calculate particle production in the CGC approach one requires the knowledge of the operator  $\Omega$ , which diagonalizes the LCH to a given order in perturbation theory [26]. The operator  $\Omega$  in our case can be represented as

$$\Omega = \Omega_g \Omega_{qq} \Omega_{gqq}, \quad (\text{C.1})$$

where  $\Omega_g$  and  $\Omega_{qq}$  come from the diagonalization of the perturbations  $\delta H^{\rho g}$  and  $\delta H^{\rho qq}$  respectively:

$$\Omega_g = \exp \left\{ -i \int d^2 x b_i^a(x) \int \frac{dk^+}{\sqrt{2} \pi |k^+|^{1/2}} \left[ a_i^a(k^+, x) + a_i^{\dagger a}(k^+, x) \right] \right\} \quad (\text{C.2})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{qq} = \exp \left\{ g^2 \tau_{\alpha\beta}^a \int \frac{dk^+}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^1 d\alpha \int_{z, \bar{z}, x} \rho^a(x) \phi_{s_1, s_2}^{(1)}(x, z, \bar{z}; \alpha) \right. \\ \left. \times \left[ d_{\alpha, s_1}^\dagger(\alpha k^+, z) \bar{d}_{\beta, s_2}^\dagger(\bar{\alpha} k^+, \bar{z}) - h.c. \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.3})$$

In these expressions, the integration over the  $+$ -momenta has to be done in a region  $[k_0 e^{Y_0}, k_0 e^Y]$  [26] with  $k_0$  some cutoff that separates soft from fast modes, and the “classical” field  $b_i$  is the Weizsäcker-Williams field of the color charge density  $\rho^a$ :

$$b_i^a(k) = g \frac{-i k_i}{k_\perp^2} \rho^a(-k), \quad b_i^a(x) = \frac{g}{2\pi} \int d^2 y \frac{(x-y)_i}{(x-y)^2} \rho^a(y). \quad (\text{C.4})$$

Since the perturbations  $H^{\rho g}$  and  $H^{\rho qq}$  involve different degrees of freedom, and to leading order these degrees of freedom do not interact, at this level the diagonalizing operator is simply the product of the two.

Finally, the operator  $\Omega_{gqq}$  diagonalizes the gluon-quark interaction. This is performed perturbatively with the result

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{gqq} = \exp \left\{ g \tau_{\alpha\beta}^a \int \frac{dp^+ d^2 p dk^+ d^2 k}{2^{3/2} (2\pi)^6 (k^+)^{1/2}} \theta(k^+ - p^+) \frac{\Gamma_{s_1 s_2}^i}{E_p + E_{k-p}} \right. \\ \left. \times \left[ a_i^a(k^+, k) d_{\alpha, s_1}^\dagger(p^+, p) \bar{d}_{\beta, s_2}^\dagger(k^+ - p^+, k - p) + h.c. \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.5})$$

As explained in the text, we do not take into account in the production cross section the contributions from two gluons splitting into two quark-antiquark pairs after scattering from the target. For that reason, we do not need to include the perturbations  $H^{\rho gg}$  and the entire gluon sector in the diagonalization process.

## D Appendix D: Estimate for pair production cross section

In this appendix we present the calculation of the pair production cross section discussed in Section 3. As indicated before, our estimates are valid in the kinematics  $\eta_1 \gg \eta_2$ ,  $|q| \sim |p| \sim |q - p| \gg Q_s \gg Q_T \gg \Lambda$ , with  $\Lambda$  some nonperturbative scale.

### D.1 The $A$ -term

It is simplest to look at the  $A$ -term, eq. (3.12). There are four integrals involved, and each one factorizes into the product of  $(k, l)$  and  $(\bar{k}, \bar{l})$  integrals. Let us consider them separately.<sup>2</sup>

First, we consider

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k)\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} |\bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, 0)|^2 \\ &= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k)\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} \frac{2}{p^4} \left\{ \frac{[(k+l) \cdot p]^2}{(k+l)^4} + \frac{(k \cdot p)^2}{k^4} - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot p](k \cdot p)}{k^2(k+l)^2} \right. \\ &\quad + 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l)^2 p^2 - [(k+l) \cdot p]^2}{(k+l)^4} + \frac{k^2 p^2 - (k \cdot p)^2}{k^4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot k] p^2 - [(k+l) \cdot p](k \cdot p)}{k^2(k+l)^2} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.1})$$

The integral is dominated by the "poles" at  $k = 0$ ,  $l = 0$  and  $k + l = 0$ . The first two divergences are regulated, as before by the vanishing of  $\mu^2$  and  $\lambda^2$  below their respective saturation momenta. The third pole is quite interesting and it has some physics in it. Its origin is explained in the text. This divergence is regulated by the genuine nonperturbative scale  $\Lambda$ .

Let us first integrate over the part of the phase space  $l^2 < Q_s^2$ . In this regime we can expand the integrand in  $l/k$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, 0)|^2 &\simeq 2 \left\{ \frac{(l \cdot p)^2}{p^4 k^4} + 4 \frac{(k \cdot p)^2 (k \cdot l)^2}{p^4 k^8} - 4 \frac{(k \cdot p)(k \cdot l)(p \cdot l)}{p^4 k^6} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4 \frac{(l \times p)^2}{p^4 k^4} + 16 \frac{(k \times p)^2 (k \cdot l)^2}{p^4 k^8} - 16 \frac{(l \times p)(k \times p)(k \cdot l)}{p^4 k^6} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.2})$$

$$\int_{Q_T^2 < l^2 < Q_s^2} \frac{\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} |\bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, 0)|^2 \simeq \frac{5\pi\lambda^2}{p^2 k^4} \ln \frac{Q_s^2}{Q_T^2} \quad (\text{D.3})$$

and

$$\int_k \int_{Q_T^2 < l^2 < Q_s^2} \frac{\mu^2(k)\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} |\bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, 0)|^2 \simeq \frac{5\pi^2 \mu^2 \lambda^2}{Q_s^2} \frac{1}{p^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^2}{Q_T^2}. \quad (\text{D.4})$$

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<sup>2</sup>In the rest of the appendix we introduce a shorthand notation:  $\int_k \equiv \int d^2 k$ .



In the rest of the phase space we perform the  $k$  integral first. It is saturated by the two poles,  $k = 0$  and  $k = -l$ . Each one of the terms also is formally UV divergent, but this divergence cancels between all the terms. We approximate the integrals by

$$\begin{aligned}\int_k \mu^2(k) \frac{[(k+l) \cdot p]^2}{p^4(k+l)^4} &\approx \frac{\pi\mu^2}{2p^2} \ln \frac{e^{\eta_1-\eta_2} p^2}{\Lambda^2}, \\ \int_k \mu^2(k) \frac{(k \cdot p)^2}{p^4 k^4} &\approx \frac{\pi\mu^2}{2p^2} \ln \frac{e^{\eta_1-\eta_2} p^2}{Q_s^2}, \\ \int_k \mu^2(k) \frac{[(k+l) \cdot p] [k \cdot p]}{p^4(k+l)^2 k^2} &\approx \frac{\pi\mu^2}{2p^2} \ln \frac{e^{\eta_1-\eta_2} p^2}{l^2}.\end{aligned}\tag{D.5}$$

Thus we find

$$I_1^{l>Q_s} \simeq \frac{5\pi\mu^2}{p^2} \int_{l>Q_s} \frac{\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} \ln \frac{l^4}{\Lambda^2 Q_s^2} \simeq \frac{5\pi^2 \mu^2 \lambda^2}{p^2 Q_s^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^2}{\Lambda^2}.\tag{D.6}$$

All in all,

$$I_1 \simeq \frac{5\pi^2 \mu^2 \lambda^2}{p^2 Q_s^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^4}{Q_T^2 \Lambda^2}.\tag{D.7}$$

Now let consider the second integral

$$\begin{aligned}I_2 &= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k) \lambda^2(l)}{l^4} |\Psi(k, l, p, 0)|^2 \\ &= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k) \lambda^2(l)}{l^4} 2 \left\{ \frac{[(k+l) \cdot p]^2}{p^4(k+l)^4} + \frac{[k \cdot (p-l)]^2}{(p-l)^4 k^4} - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot p] [k \cdot (p-l)]}{p^2(p-l)^2 k^2 (k+l)^2} \right. \\ &\quad + 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l)^2 p^2 - [(k+l) \cdot p]^2}{p^4(k+l)^4} + \frac{k^2(p-l)^2 - [k \cdot (p-l)]^2}{(p-l)^4 k^4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot k] [p \cdot (p-l)] - [(k+l) \cdot (p-l)] [k \cdot p]}{p^2(p-l)^2 k^2 (k+l)^2} \right] \right\}.\end{aligned}\tag{D.8}$$

Again, first we consider  $l^2 < Q_s^2$ . The algebra is longer, but the final result is the same:

$$\int_k \int_{Q_T^2 < l^2 < Q_s^2} \frac{\mu^2(k) \lambda^2(l)}{l^4} |\Psi(k, l, p, 0)|^2 \simeq \frac{5\pi^2 \mu^2 \lambda^2}{Q_s^2} \frac{1}{p^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^2}{Q_T^2}.\tag{D.9}$$

In the rest of the integral, integrating over  $k$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}I_2^{l>Q_s} &\simeq 5\pi\mu^2 \int_{l>Q_s} \frac{\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2} \ln \frac{e^{\eta_1-\eta_2} p^2}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{1}{(p-l)^2} \ln \frac{e^{\eta_1-\eta_2} p^2}{Q_s^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2 \frac{p \cdot (p-l)}{p^2(p-l)^2} \ln \frac{e^{\eta_1-\eta_2} p^2}{l^2} \right].\end{aligned}\tag{D.10}$$

Since the integral is dominated by  $l \sim Q_s \ll p$ , the difference between  $I_2$  and  $I_1$  is negligible, and we obtain

$$I_2^{l>Q_s} \simeq I_1^{l>Q_s} \simeq \frac{5\pi^2 \mu^2 \lambda^2}{p^2 Q_s^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^2}{\Lambda^2}\tag{D.11}$$

and, thus,

$$I_2 \simeq I_1 \simeq \frac{5\pi^2 \mu^2 \lambda^2}{p^2 Q_s^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^4}{Q_T^2 \Lambda^2}. \quad (\text{D.12})$$

Now it is the turn of

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k) \lambda^2(l)}{l^4} |\bar{\Psi}(k, l, p, 1)|^2 \\ &= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k) \lambda^2(l)}{l^4} 2 \left\{ \frac{[(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)]^2}{(k+l-p)^4 (k+l)^4} + \frac{[k \cdot (k-p)]^2}{(k-p)^4 k^4} \right. \\ &\quad - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)] [k \cdot (k-p)]}{(k+l-p)^2 (k+l)^2 k^2 (k-p)^2} \\ &\quad + 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2 - [(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)]^2}{(k+l-p)^4 (k+l)^4} + \frac{k^2 (k-p)^2 - [k \cdot (k-p)]^2}{(k-p)^4 k^4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot k] [(k+l-p) \cdot (k-p)] - [(k+l) \cdot (k-p)] [(k+l-p) \cdot k]}{(k+l-p)^2 (k-p)^2 k^2 (k+l)^2} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.13})$$

We have seen that  $I_1$  did not have a term proportional to  $1/Q_T^2$ , which means that the integral over  $l$  did not receive a large contribution from the region  $l \sim Q_T$  despite the factor  $1/l^4$  in the integrand. The reason was that the rest of the integrand vanished at  $l = 0$ . The integral  $I_3$  superficially has the same property. However one has to be more careful. Expanding the integrand of  $I_1$  in powers of  $l$  was justified for  $l < Q_s$ , since it was equivalent to expansion in  $l/k$  and by definition  $k > Q_s$ . However in  $I_3$  this is not the case, since  $k-p$  is not bounded from below by  $Q_s$ , but instead by  $\Lambda$ . Thus even if  $l \sim Q_T$  and  $Q_T < Q_s$ , we cannot formally expand the integrand of  $I_3$  in powers of  $l$ . We have to examine the range  $l \sim Q_T$  separately.

Let us consider the second and third lines in eq. (D.13). The first and second terms are equal to each other, since one can change variables  $k \rightarrow k+l$ , and this does not affect  $\mu^2$  for values of  $k$  close to  $p$  that dominate the integral. These two integrals in  $k$  are logarithmic in the whole range  $|k-p| > \Lambda$ . On the other hand, the last integral in line three is only logarithmic for  $|k-p| > Q_T$ , assuming that  $l \sim Q_T$ . Thus  $Q_T$  provides a UV cutoff on the logarithmic integral in the first two terms. Therefore the region  $l \sim Q_T$  does give the leading contribution in this integral. The same is true for the last two lines in eq. (D.13), since the integrals are very similar. We thus obtain

$$I_3 \simeq \int_l \frac{5\pi \mu^2 \lambda^2(l)}{p^2 l^4} 2 \ln \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{10\pi^2 \mu^2 \lambda^2}{p^2 Q_T^2} \ln \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2}. \quad (\text{D.14})$$

Finally, the last integral:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_4 &= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k)\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} |\Psi(k, l, p, 1)|^2 \\
&= \int_{k,l} \frac{\mu^2(k)\lambda^2(l)}{l^4} 2 \left\{ \frac{[(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)]^2}{(k+l-p)^4(k+l)^4} + \frac{[k \cdot (k+l-p)]^2}{(k+l-p)^4 k^4} \right. \\
&\quad - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)][k \cdot (k+l-p)]}{(k+l-p)^4(k+l)^2 k^2} \\
&\quad + 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l)^2(k+l-p)^2 - [(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)]^2}{(k+l-p)^4(k+l)^4} + \frac{k^2(k+l-p)^2 - [k \cdot (k+l-p)]^2}{(k+l-p)^4 k^4} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - 2 \frac{[(k+l) \cdot k](k+l-p)^2 - [(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)][(k+l-p) \cdot k]}{(k+l-p)^4 k^2(k+l)^2} \right] \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{D.15}$$

In this expression, clearly the pole at  $k+l-p=0$  does not give a contribution when  $l \sim Q_T$ , since in this case  $k+l \approx k$ , and the three terms in the second and third lines of eq.(D.15) cancel each other. The contribution will be proportional to  $l^2$ , which means the result will not have a factor  $1/Q_T^2$ . It is thus parametrically smaller than  $I_3$ , and can be neglected,

$$I_4 \ll I_3. \tag{D.16}$$

Thus, for the  $A$ -contribution we get

$$A = -\frac{S}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{50\pi^4 g^{12} N_c^5}{16} \frac{\mu^4}{Q_s^4} \frac{\lambda^4}{Q_T^4} \frac{Q_s^2 Q_T^2}{p^4} e^{\eta_2 - \eta_1} (\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 \ln \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \ln \frac{Q_s^4}{Q_T^2 \Lambda^2} \delta^{(2)}(q-p). \tag{D.17}$$

## D.2 The $B$ -term

Now let us analyse the  $B$ -term, eq. (3.13). This calculation is more cumbersome. We need to analyze all four terms in eq. (3.13).

### D.2.1 $B_1$

The first term to be estimated reads

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k + l - p - \bar{k} - \bar{l} + q) \\
&\times \text{tr} \{ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; 0) \bar{\Psi}^*(k, l, p; 1) \bar{\Psi}(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 1) \bar{\Psi}^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 0) \} \\
&= 2 \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k + l - p - \bar{k} - \bar{l} + q) \\
&\times \left\{ \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\
&\quad - 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right] \Bigg) \\
&\quad \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \right) \\
&\quad + 4 \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \right) \\
&\quad \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{q^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times q}{q^2 \bar{k}^2} \right] \right) \Bigg\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{D.18}$$

First, one can see that this contains no leading contribution from  $l, \bar{l} \sim Q_T$ . Consider for example the first factor:

$$\left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right]. \tag{D.19}$$

For  $l \sim Q_T$ , we can expand in  $l/k$ . The first factor then is immediately proportional to  $l$ . To this order in  $l/k$  we can also take  $k+l = k$  in the first factor of the first term in the brackets. In the remainder of the terms, as long as  $k$  is far from the pole at  $p$ , we can set  $k = p$ , since the only contribution can come from the pole at  $k = p$ . The factor then becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right] \\
&\approx -2 \frac{l \cdot p}{p^4} \left[ \frac{p \cdot (k+l-p)}{p^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{p \cdot (k-p)}{p^2 (k-p)^2} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{D.20}$$

The same can be done with the  $\bar{l}, \bar{k}$  dependent factor

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{(\bar{k} + \bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k} + \bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k} + \bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k} + \bar{l} - q)}{(\bar{k} + \bar{l})^2 (\bar{k} + \bar{l} - q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k} - q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k} - q)^2} \right] \\ & \approx -2 \frac{\bar{l} \cdot q}{q^4} \left[ \frac{q \cdot (k + l - p)}{(k + l - p)^2 q^2} - \frac{q \cdot (k + l - \bar{l} - p)}{q^2 (k + l - \bar{l} - p)^2} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.21})$$

where we have used the constraint imposed by the  $\delta$ -function. We can shift the integration variable  $k \rightarrow k - l$ , and the  $k$ -integral then becomes

$$4 \int_k \frac{l \cdot p}{p^4} \frac{\bar{l} \cdot q}{q^4} \left[ \frac{p \cdot (k - p)}{p^2 (k - p)^2} - \frac{p \cdot (k - l - p)}{p^2 (k - l - p)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{q \cdot (k - p)}{q^2 (k - p)^2} - \frac{q \cdot (k - \bar{l} - p)}{q^2 (k - \bar{l} - p)^2} \right] \quad (\text{D.22})$$

$$\approx 2\pi \frac{l \cdot p}{p^4} \frac{\bar{l} \cdot q}{q^4} \frac{q \cdot p}{p^2 q^2} \ln \left( \frac{\min\{l^2, \bar{l}^2\}}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.23})$$

In this symmetric form, it is clear that the logarithmic behavior of the integrand at  $k \approx p$  is cutoff in the UV by the smallest of  $l$  and  $\bar{l}$ . However, the subsequent integral over  $l$  and  $\bar{l}$  vanishes because, apart from the explicit factor  $(l \cdot p)(\bar{l} \cdot q)$ , the rest of the integrand is invariant under independent rotations of  $l$  and  $\bar{l}$ . This, of course, does not mean that no contribution at all comes from the region  $l^2, \bar{l}^2 < Q_s^2$ . To obtain such a contribution one needs to expand one order further in  $l/k$  and  $\bar{l}/\bar{k}$ , and it therefore can result, at most, in a logarithmic dependence on  $Q_T$ . Nevertheless, there is still a possibility that  $l > Q_s$ , but  $\bar{l} \sim Q_T$ , which would contribute to order  $1/Q_T^2$ . In fact, these are exactly the terms that are interesting to us, since they give a contribution comparable to those from the  $A$ -term.

Now we integrate over  $\bar{k}$  first, and  $k$  second. The first integral is trivial - it just realizes the  $\delta$ -function. After that we are left with integrals that, as before, have poles. The poles for the  $k$  integration are:

- $P_1$ :  $k = 0$ ,
- $P_2$ :  $k + l = 0$ ,
- $P_3$ :  $k + l - p = 0$ ,
- $P_4$ :  $\bar{k} + \bar{l} = k + l - p + q = 0$ ,
- $P_5$ :  $\bar{k} = k + l - \bar{l} - p + q = 0$ .

Let us be very schematic.

- **The  $k = 0$  pole**

Computing the coefficient of the  $k = 0$  pole (as usual assuming  $k_i k_j \rightarrow \frac{k^2}{2} \delta_{ij}$ ), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1 = & \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} 2 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{p^2} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} \right)_l \left\{ \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \cdot q}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 q^2} \right] \right. \\
& \times \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \cdot (l-\bar{l}-p)}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (l-\bar{l}-p)^2} \right] \\
& - 4 \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \times q}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 q^2} \right] \\
& \times \left. \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \times (l-\bar{l}-p)}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (l-\bar{l}-p)^2} \right] \right\} \\
\rightarrow & \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} 2 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} \right)_l \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{(l-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} + \left[ \frac{1}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{D.24}$$

Here, the subscript denotes the scale of the integrand at which the logarithmic integral is cutoff in the UV.

The  $k$  integral yields

$$\left( \frac{1}{k^2} \right)_l \rightarrow \pi \ln \left( \frac{l^2}{Q_s^2} \right). \tag{D.25}$$

The integral over  $l$  now picks the two poles in the parenthesis in eq. (D.24). The result reads

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_l \frac{1}{l^4} \ln \left( \frac{l^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{(l-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} + \left[ \frac{1}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \right\} \\
& \approx \frac{2\pi}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \ln \left( \frac{\bar{l}^2}{\Lambda^2} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{D.26}$$

The last integral over  $\bar{l}$  yields

$$\int_{\bar{l}} \frac{1}{\bar{l}^4} \ln \frac{\bar{l}^2}{\Lambda^2} \approx \frac{\pi}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \tag{D.27}$$

There is an additional contribution to the  $l$  integral, coming from  $l \sim Q_s$ . However, this contribution is of order  $\bar{l}^2$  as is obvious from the first line in eq. (D.24), and therefore is not going to yield any  $1/Q_T^2$  term. We will ignore similar contributions in the following.

Finally,

$$P_1 \approx 2 \frac{9\pi^3}{2} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \tag{D.28}$$

Note that we get no contribution of order  $1/(Q_s^2 Q_T^2)$ , but only  $1/Q_T^2$ . On the other hand, for  $p = q$  our calculation yields a strong peak. We have assumed here that  $|p - q| \sim |p| \sim |q|$ , and thus the exact form of the contribution at  $|q - p| \sim Q_s$  is beyond the present accuracy.

- **The  $k + l = 0$  pole**

The corresponding coefficient reads

$$\begin{aligned}
P_2 &= \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} 2 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \left( \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right)_l \\
&\times \left\{ \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \cdot (-p-\bar{l})}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 (p+\bar{l})^2} \right] \right. \\
&- 4 \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \times q}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \times (-p-\bar{l})}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 (p+\bar{l})^2} \right] \Big\} \\
&\rightarrow \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} 2 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \left( \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right)_l \left( \frac{1}{(\bar{l}+p-q)^2} \right)_{Q_{s,p-q}}, \tag{D.29}
\end{aligned}$$

where the lower limit in the second integral is  $Q_s$ , since the pole is in  $\bar{k}$ , which is limited by  $\mu^2(\bar{k})$ . Here the  $\bar{l}$  integral is pinned to the pole and not to  $\bar{l} = 0$ , however the  $l$  integral is free to wander all the way down to  $Q_T$ . Thus we get for  $P_2$  the result up to a factor of  $1/2$  identical to  $P_1$ ,

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} P_1. \tag{D.30}$$

• **The  $k+l-p=0$  pole**

This pole is a little different, since the contribution comes from different terms. Recall that this also corresponds to  $\bar{k} + \bar{l} - q = 0$ . It reads

$$\begin{aligned}
P_3 &= 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{(p-l) \cdot p}{p^2(p-l)^2} \right) \frac{p \cdot (k+l-p)}{p^2(k+l-p)^2} - 4 \frac{l \times p}{p^2(p-l)^2} \frac{p \times (k+l-p)}{p^2(k+l-p)^2} \right] \\
&\times \left[ \left( \frac{1}{q^2} - \frac{(q-\bar{l}) \cdot q}{q^2(q-\bar{l})^2} \right) \frac{q \cdot (k+l-p)}{q^2(k+l-p)^2} - 4 \frac{\bar{l} \times q}{q^2(\bar{l}-q)^2} \frac{q \times (k+l-p)}{q^2(k+l-p)^2} \right] \\
&+ 4 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{(p-l) \cdot p}{p^2(p-l)^2} \right) \frac{p \times (k+l-p)}{p^2(k+l-p)^2} + \frac{l \times p}{p^2(p-l)^2} \frac{p \cdot (k+l-p)}{p^2(k+l-p)^2} \right] \\
&\times \left[ \left( \frac{1}{q^2} - \frac{(q-\bar{l}) \cdot q}{q^2(q-\bar{l})^2} \right) \frac{q \times (k+l-p)}{q^2(k+l-p)^2} + \frac{\bar{l} \times q}{q^2(\bar{l}-q)^2} \frac{q \cdot (k+l-p)}{q^2(k+l-p)^2} \right] \tag{D.31} \\
&\approx 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \left( \frac{1}{(k+l-p)^2} \right)_p \\
&\times \left[ \frac{5}{2} \frac{p \cdot q}{p^4 q^4} \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{(p-l) \cdot p}{(p-l)^2} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{(q-\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(q-\bar{l})^2} \right] + 4 \frac{l \times p}{(p-l)^2} \frac{\bar{l} \times q}{(q-\bar{l})^2} \right\} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

This expression has the following redeeming feature: It is clear that it does not bring any factors of the form  $1/Q_T^2$  or even  $1/Q_s^2$ , since, for any  $l < p$ ,  $\bar{l} < q$ , the integrand is proportional to  $l^2 \bar{l}^2$ . Thus, this contribution can be neglected relative to  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ ,

$$P_3 \ll P_1, P_2. \tag{D.32}$$

• **The  $\bar{k} = 0$  and  $\bar{k} + \bar{l} = 0$  poles**

The contribution of these poles is, by symmetry, identical to  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  respectively.

Thus, our result for  $J_1$  is

$$J_1 = \pi^3 \frac{9}{2} \frac{6}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \mu^4 \lambda^4. \quad (\text{D.33})$$

### D.2.2 $B_2$

The second term in the  $B$ -type contribution reads

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &= \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k+l-p-\bar{k}-\bar{l}+q) \\ &\quad \times \text{tr} \left\{ \bar{\Psi}(k, l, p; 0) \bar{\Psi}^*(k, l, p; 1) \Psi(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 1) \Psi^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 0) \right\} \\ &= 2 \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k+l-p-\bar{k}-\bar{l}+q) \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k-p)}{k^2 (k-p)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\ &\quad \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4 \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k-p)}{k^2 k-p^2} \right] \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k-p)}{k^2 k-p^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times p}{k^2 p^2} \right] \right) \right. \\ &\quad \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \right) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.34})$$

We first integrate over  $\bar{k}$  and then over  $k$ . The first integral is trivial to perform by using the  $\delta$ -function. In the second integral, the leading contribution comes from four different poles:  $P_1 : k = 0$ ,  $P_2 : k+l = 0$ ,  $P_3 : \bar{k}+\bar{l} = 0$  and  $P_4 : \bar{k} = 0$ .



The contribution arising from the first pole reads

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1 = 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{p^2} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} \right)_l & \left\{ \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \right. \\
& \times \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \cdot (l-p)}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} \right] \\
& - 4 \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \times (q-\bar{l})}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \\
& \left. \times \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \times (l-p)}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} \right] \right\}. \quad (D.35)
\end{aligned}$$

The integration over  $k$  is given by eq. (D.25). On the other hand, the integration over  $l$  picks up two poles:

$$P_1 = 2\pi \int_{l,\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{l^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \left\{ \frac{1}{q^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(l-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} + \frac{1}{(q-\bar{l})^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \right\}. \quad (D.36)$$

Finally, the integration over  $l$  gives

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1 \approx 2\pi^2 \int_{\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{\bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{\bar{l}^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \\
+ 2\pi^2 \int_{\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{\bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{(\bar{l}-q)^2} \ln \left( \frac{\bar{l}^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (D.37)
\end{aligned}$$

The integration over  $\bar{l}$  for the first term is exactly the same as eq. (D.27). However, in the second term, the integration over  $\bar{l}$  picks up the pole at  $\bar{l} = q$  and gets an extra factor  $q^2$  instead of  $Q_T^2$  in the denominator. Thus, it is suppressed with respect to the first term and can be neglected at the accuracy that we perform the calculation. Then, the  $P_1$  contribution to the  $B_2$ -type terms reads

$$P_1 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (D.38)$$

The contribution from the pole at  $k+l=0$  to  $B_2$ -type terms is very similar to the contribution of the same pole to the  $B_1$ -type terms and it reads

$$\begin{aligned}
P_2 = 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{p^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right]_l \\
\times \left\{ \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \cdot (-p)}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 p^2} \right] \right. \\
\left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \times (q-\bar{l})}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \times (-p)}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 p^2} \right] \right\}. \quad (D.39)
\end{aligned}$$

Integration over  $\bar{l}$  picks up a pole at  $(\bar{l} + p - q) = 0$  and one gets

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^4} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \left[ \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right]_l \left[ \frac{1}{(\bar{l} + p - q)^2} \right]_{Q_s, p-q} \\ &= 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^4} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.40})$$

For the  $B_2$ -type terms the pole  $P_2 : k + l = 0$  and  $P_3 : \bar{k} + \bar{l} = 0$  are symmetric under the exchange  $p \leftrightarrow q$ . Thus, we can immediately write the  $P_3$  contribution to these terms as

$$P_3 = 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{q^4} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.41})$$

The last pole that contributes to the  $B_2$ -type terms is  $P_4 : \bar{k} = 0$ , and it reads

$$\begin{aligned} P_4 &= 2 \int_{\bar{k},l,\bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{(q-\bar{l})^2} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{k}^2} \right)_{\bar{l}} \left\{ \left[ \frac{(\bar{l}-q+p) \cdot p}{(\bar{l}-q+p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(\bar{l}-q-l+p) \cdot p}{(\bar{l}-q-l+p)^2 p^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \times \left[ \frac{(\bar{l}-q+p) \cdot (\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{l}-q+p)^2 (\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{(\bar{l}-q-l+p) \cdot (\bar{l}-q-l)}{(\bar{l}-q-l+p)^2 (\bar{l}-q-l)^2} \right] \\ &\quad - 4 \left[ \frac{(\bar{l}-q+p) \times p}{(\bar{l}-q+p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(\bar{l}-q-l+p) \times p}{(\bar{l}-q-l+p)^2 p^2} \right] \\ &\quad \times \left. \left[ \frac{(\bar{l}-q+p) \times (\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{l}-q+p)^2 (\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{(\bar{l}-q-l+p) \times (\bar{l}-q-l)}{(\bar{l}-q-l+p)^2 (\bar{l}-q-l)^2} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.42})$$

After integrating over  $\bar{k}$  and renaming  $l \leftrightarrow \bar{l}$ , one realizes that the integration over  $l$  picks up three poles:

$$\begin{aligned} P_4 &= 2\pi \int_{l,\bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{l^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{p^4} \left[ \frac{1}{(l+p-q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{1}{(\bar{l}-p)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(l-\bar{l}-q+p)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{1}{(l-q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{(p-\bar{l}) \cdot p}{(p-\bar{l})^2 p^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{(p-\bar{l}) \cdot \bar{l}}{(p-\bar{l})^2 \bar{l}^2} \right) - 4 \frac{(p-\bar{l}) \times p}{(p-\bar{l})^2 p^2} \frac{(p-\bar{l}) \times (-\bar{l})}{(p-\bar{l})^2 \bar{l}^2} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.43})$$

Note that after integrating over  $l$  and  $\bar{l}$ , the leading contribution will come from the terms where there are no extra poles in the integration over  $\bar{l}$ . Thus, the leading contribution of  $P_4$  comes from the pole at  $l + p - q = 0$  and the pole at  $l - q = 0$ ,

$$P_4 \approx 2\pi^2 \int_{\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^4} \left\{ \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] + \frac{1}{q^4} \ln \left( \frac{q^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right\} \frac{1}{\bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{\bar{l}^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.44})$$

Finally, the integration over  $\bar{l}$  is straightforward to perform and the  $P_4$  contribution to the  $B$ -type terms reads

$$P_4 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^4} \left\{ \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] + \frac{1}{q^4} \ln \left( \frac{q^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right\} \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.45})$$

Adding all contributions, we get

$$J_2 \approx \pi^3 \frac{9}{2} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{q^2 p^2} + \frac{2}{p^4} + \frac{1}{q^4} \right] \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] + \frac{1}{p^4 q^4} \ln \left( \frac{q^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right\} \\ \times \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \mu^4 \lambda^4. \quad (\text{D.46})$$

### D.2.3 $B_3$

The third term in the  $B$ -type contribution reads

$$J_3 = \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k+l-p-\bar{k}-\bar{l}+q) \\ \times \text{tr} \left\{ \Psi(k, l, p; 0) \Psi^*(k, l, p; 1) \bar{\Psi}(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 1) \bar{\Psi}^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 0) \right\} \\ = 2 \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k+l-p-\bar{k}-\bar{l}+q) \quad (\text{D.47}) \\ \times \left\{ \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\ \left. + 4 \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}-q)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times q}{\bar{k}^2 q^2} \right] \right) \right\}.$$

As in the case of  $B_1$ -type and  $B_2$ -type terms, we also integrate over  $\bar{k}$  by using the  $\delta$ -function to calculate the  $B_3$ -type terms. Then, the integration over  $k$  picks up four poles:  $P_1 : k = 0$ ,  $P_2 : k+l = 0$ ,  $P_3 : \bar{k}+\bar{l} = 0$  and  $P_4 : \bar{k} = 0$ .

The contribution from  $P_1$  reads

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1 = 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{(p-l)^2} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} \right)_l & \left\{ \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-p-\bar{l}+q) \cdot q}{(l-p-\bar{l}+q)^2 q^2} \right] \right. \\
& \times \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p^2)} - \frac{(l-p-\bar{l}+q) \cdot (l-p-\bar{l})}{(l-p-\bar{l}+q)^2 (l-p-\bar{l})^2} \right] \\
& - 4 \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-p-\bar{l}+q) \times q}{(l-p-\bar{l}+q)^2 q^2} \right] \\
& \left. \times \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p^2)} - \frac{(l-p-\bar{l}+q) \times (l-p-\bar{l})}{(l-p-\bar{l}+q)^2 (l-p-\bar{l})^2} \right] \right\}. \quad (D.48)
\end{aligned}$$

The integration over  $k$  is straight forward to perform. On the other hand, integration over  $l$  picks up three poles:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1 = 2\pi \int_{l,\bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{l^2}{Q_s^2} \right) & \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{q^4} \left[ \frac{1}{(l-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\bar{l}-q)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(l-p-\bar{l}+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \right. \\
& \left. + \left[ \frac{1}{(p-l)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{q^2} - \frac{(q-\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(q-\bar{l})^2 q^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{q^2} + \frac{(q-\bar{l}) \cdot \bar{l}}{(q-\bar{l})^2 \bar{l}^2} \right) - 4 \frac{(q-\bar{l}) \times q}{(q-\bar{l})^2 q^2} \frac{q-\bar{l} \times (-\bar{l})}{(q-\bar{l})^2 \bar{l}^2} \right] \right\}. \quad (D.49)
\end{aligned}$$

Note that, as in the case of  $B_2$ -type terms, the leading contribution will come from the terms with no extra poles for the  $\bar{l}$  integration. Thus, after performing the  $l$  integration, the  $P_1$  contribution reads

$$P_1 \approx 2\pi^2 \int_{\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{q^4} \left\{ \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] + \frac{1}{p^4} \ln \left( \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right\} \frac{1}{\bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{\bar{l}^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (D.50)$$

Finally, the integration over  $\bar{l}$  is straightforward to perform and the result gives

$$P_1 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{q^4} \left\{ \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] + \frac{1}{p^4} \ln \left( \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right\} \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (D.51)$$

Now, let us calculate the contribution from the pole at  $P_2 : k+l=0$  to the  $B_3$ -type terms,

$$\begin{aligned}
P_2 = 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{p^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right]_l & \times \left\{ \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \cdot (-p-\bar{l})}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 (p+\bar{l})^2} \right] \right. \\
& - 4 \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \times q}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 q^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-p-\bar{l}) \times (-p-\bar{l})}{(q-p-\bar{l})^2 (p+\bar{l})^2} \right] \left. \right\}. \quad (D.52)
\end{aligned}$$

The integration over  $\bar{l}$  picks up one pole:

$$P_2 \approx 2 \int_{k,l,\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right]_l \left[ \frac{1}{(\bar{l}+p-q)^2} \right]_{Q_s, p-q}. \quad (D.53)$$

After performing all the integrals we get

$$P_2 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.54})$$

The contribution from the pole  $P_3 : \bar{k} + \bar{l} = 0$ , can be obtained directly from the result of  $P_2$  with the exchange of  $p \leftrightarrow q$  due to symmetry. However, eq. (D.54) is symmetric under the exchange of  $p$  and  $q$ . Thus, the contribution from the pole  $P_3$  is equal to the contribution from the pole  $P_2$ .

The last contribution to the  $B_3$ -type terms is coming from the pole  $P_4 : \bar{k} = 0$  and it reads

$$\begin{aligned} P_4 = 2 \int_{\bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} & \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{q^2} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{k}^2} \right)_{\bar{l}} \left\{ \left[ \frac{(\bar{l} - q + p) \cdot p}{(\bar{l} - q + p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(\bar{l} - l - q + p) \cdot (p - l)}{(\bar{l} - l - q + p)^2 (p - l)^2} \right] \right. \\ & \times \left[ \frac{(\bar{l} - q + p) \cdot (\bar{l} - q)}{(\bar{l} - q + p)^2 (\bar{l} - q)^2} - \frac{(\bar{l} - l - q + p) \cdot (\bar{l} - q)}{(\bar{l} - l - q + p)^2 (\bar{l} - q)^2} \right] \\ & - 4 \left[ \frac{(\bar{l} - q + p) \times p}{(\bar{l} - q + p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(\bar{l} - l - q + p) \times (p - l)}{(\bar{l} - l - q + p)^2 (p - l)^2} \right] \\ & \left. \times \left[ \frac{(\bar{l} - q + p) \times (\bar{l} - q)}{(\bar{l} - q + p)^2 (\bar{l} - q)^2} - \frac{(\bar{l} - l - q + p) \times (\bar{l} - q)}{(\bar{l} - l - q + p)^2 (\bar{l} - q)^2} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.55})$$

After performing the integration over  $\bar{k}$  and renaming  $\bar{l} \leftrightarrow l$ , one can easily see that the integration over  $l$  picks up two poles:

$$\begin{aligned} P_4 = 2\pi \int_{l, \bar{l}} & \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{l^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \\ & \times \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{p^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(l - q + p)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(\bar{l} - p)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(l - \bar{l} - q + p)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.56})$$

The second term in the brackets picks up two poles when integrating over  $\bar{l}$  and it gives a suppressed contribution with respect to the first term, thus can be neglected. Then, the leading contribution comes from the first term in the brackets and after integrating over  $l$  and  $\bar{l}$ , we get

$$P_4 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^2 q^2} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.57})$$

Adding all contributions together, we get

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 \approx \pi^3 \frac{9}{2} & \left\{ \left[ \frac{3}{q^2 p^2} + \frac{1}{q^4} \right] \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] + \frac{1}{p^4 q^4} \ln \left( \frac{p^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \right\} \\ & \times \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \mu^4 \lambda^4. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.58})$$

#### D.2.4 $B_4$

The fourth term in the  $B$ -type contribution reads

$$\begin{aligned}
J_4 &= \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k + l - p - \bar{k} - \bar{l} + q) \\
&\quad \times \text{tr} \left\{ \Psi(k, l, p; 0) \Psi^*(k, l, p; 1) \Psi(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 1) \Psi^*(\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q; 0) \right\} \\
&= 2 \int_{k, \bar{k}, l, \bar{l}} \frac{\mu^2(k) \mu^2(\bar{k}) \lambda^2(l) \lambda^2(\bar{l})}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \delta^{(2)}(k + l - p - \bar{k} - \bar{l} + q) \\
&\quad \times \left\{ \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\
&\quad \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 4 \left( \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \cdot (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \times (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \left[ \frac{(k+l) \cdot (k+l-p)}{(k+l)^2 (k+l-p)^2} - \frac{k \cdot (k+l-p)}{k^2 (k+l-p)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(k+l) \times p}{(k+l)^2 p^2} - \frac{k \times (p-l)}{k^2 (p-l)^2} \right] \right) \right. \\
&\quad \times \left( \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \cdot (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)}{\bar{k}^2 (\bar{k}+\bar{l}-q)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(\bar{k}+\bar{l}) \times q}{(\bar{k}+\bar{l})^2 q^2} - \frac{\bar{k} \times (q-\bar{l})}{\bar{k}^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \right) \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{D.59}$$

There are again four pole contributions:  $P_1 : k = 0$ ,  $P_2 : k + l = 0$ ,  $P_3 : \bar{k} + \bar{l} = 0$  and  $P_4 : \bar{k} = 0$ . However,  $B_4$ -type terms are symmetric under the exchange  $(k, l, p) \leftrightarrow (\bar{k}, \bar{l}, q)$ . Thus, for these terms we only need to calculate the  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  contributions. So, let us start with the  $P_1$  contribution:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1 &= 2 \int_{k, l, \bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{(p-l)^2} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} \right)_l \left\{ \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \times \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \cdot (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \cdot (l-p)}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} \right] \\
&\quad \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times q}{(l-p+q)^2 q^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \times (q-\bar{l})}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \left[ \frac{(l-p+q) \times (l-p)}{(l-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} - \frac{(l-\bar{l}-p+q) \times (l-p)}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2 (l-p)^2} \right] \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{D.60}$$

The integration over  $l$  picks up two poles:

$$P_1 = 2\pi \int_{l, \bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{l^2}{Q_s^2} \right) \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{q^4} \left[ \frac{1}{(l-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(q-\bar{l})^4} \left[ \frac{1}{(l-\bar{l}-p+q)^2} \right]_{\bar{l}} \right\} \\ \approx 2\pi^2 \int_{\bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{q^4} + \frac{1}{(q-\bar{l})^4} \right] \frac{1}{\bar{l}^4} \ln \left( \frac{\bar{l}^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.61})$$

Note that the second term in the brackets has a double pole when integrating over  $\bar{l}$  and it does not pick up a factor of  $Q_T^2$  in the denominator after the integration over  $\bar{l}$ . Thus, it is suppressed with respect to the first term in the bracket and can be neglected. Hence, the leading contribution comes from the first term and after performing the  $\bar{l}$  integral, we get

$$P_1 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{q^4} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.62})$$

As we have argued before, the  $P_4$  contribution is identical to  $P_1$  when  $p$  and  $q$  are exchanged. Thus, we can write the result of  $P_4$  as

$$P_4 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^4} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.63})$$

The contribution from the pole at  $k+l=0$  can be written as

$$P_2 = 2 \int_{k, l, \bar{l}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{p^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right]_l \\ \times \left\{ \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-\bar{l}-p) \cdot (q-\bar{l})}{(q-\bar{l}-p)^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \cdot (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-\bar{l}-p) \cdot (-p)}{(q-\bar{l}-p)^2 p^2} \right] \right. \\ \left. - 4 \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times q}{(q-p)^2 q^2} - \frac{(q-\bar{l}-p) \times (q-\bar{l})}{(q-\bar{l}-p)^2 (q-\bar{l})^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(q-p) \times (-p)}{(q-p)^2 p^2} - \frac{(q-\bar{l}-p) \times (-p)}{(q-\bar{l}-p)^2 p^2} \right] \right\}. \quad (\text{D.64})$$

The integration over  $\bar{l}$  picks up one pole:

$$P_2 \approx 2 \int_{k, l, \bar{l}} \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{l^4 \bar{l}^4} \frac{1}{p^4} \left[ \frac{1}{(k+l)^2} \right]_l \left[ \frac{1}{(\bar{l}-q+p)^2} \right]_{Q_s, p-q}. \quad (\text{D.65})$$

Integrating over all the variables we get

$$P_2 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{p^4} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.66})$$

The contribution from  $P_3$  is identical to  $P_2$  when  $p$  and  $q$  are exchanged. Thus,  $P_3$  reads

$$P_3 \approx 2\pi^3 \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{q^4} \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right). \quad (\text{D.67})$$

Adding all contributions together, we get

$$J_4 \approx \pi^3 \frac{9}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{q^4} + \frac{2}{p^4} \right] \frac{1}{(p-q)^4} \ln \left[ \frac{(p-q)^2}{Q_s^2} \right] \\ \times \frac{1}{Q_T^2} \ln \left( \frac{Q_T^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) \mu^4 \lambda^4. \quad (\text{D.68})$$

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